REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2199.—vol. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND SIXPENCE. TITLEPAGE AND INDEX BY Post,  $6\frac{1}{2}D$ .



#### BIRTH.

On the 29th ult., at 98, Eaton-place, the Lady Margaret Littleton, of a MARRIAGES.

On April 18, at St. Katherine's Church, Uitenhage, South Africa, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Humphrey Henchman, son of John Henchman, Esq., of Uplands, Wallington, Surrey, to Louisa Katharine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Llewellyn, Rector of Uitenhage.

On the 5th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Bayswater, by the Right Rev. Rishop Tufnell, Vicar of Croydon, grand-uncle to the bride, assisted by the Bishop of Toronto, and by the Rev. Hugh Collum, Vicar of Leigh, Frederic Austin Vines, B.A. Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean of University College, Toronto, second son of the late Samuel Vines, H.M. Consul, to Charlotte Balfour, third daughter of the late Widliam Collum, Esq., of Cashel Lodge, Lamsborough, Longford, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and Assay Muster of the Mint, Bombay.

On the 27th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. E. H. Dutton Colk, B.A. (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Ven. Archdaeon Wright, the Rev. O. J. Vignoles, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Littlehampton, and the Clergy of St. Paul's Parish, Thomas Archer Colt, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., younger son of Thomas Archer Colt, of Maidencombe, Torquay, Esq., and grandson of the late Sir Edward Vaughan Colt, Bart., of Trowscoed, Radnor, to Mabel Alieen, second daughter of the Rev. A. L. Green, assisted by the Rev. S. Singer and the Rev. M. Haines, Sam Eliot Levy, of 18, Sefton Drive, Liverpool, second son of the Hon. L. W. Oravid Cohen, Esq., of 25, Pembridge-gardens, London, W.

#### DEATHS.

On the 3rd ult., at Barbavilla House, Collinstown, Westmeath, Ladyary Sophia Monek.

On the 29th ult., at Moreton, Whalley, Margaret Pilling Taylor, agail 79

On the 7th ult., at Dalys Grove, Ahascragh, in the county of Galway, Peter Paul Daly, Esq., J.P., aged 68 years. R.I.P.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

# CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

Sunday, July 10.

Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xii.;
Acts xv. 30—xvi. 16. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xiii.;
Lessons: 1 Sam. xiii.; Dean of Bangor; 3 p.m., Rev.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev.
Prebendary Leathes; 3.15 p.m.,
Rev. Canon Gregory; 7, Rev. C. J.
Martyn, Rector of Long Melford.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Francis
Paget; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr., Thornton
(Boyle Lecture).

Monday, July 10.

Westminister Abbey, 10 a.m., the Dean of Bangor; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m. Rev. Capon F

MONDAY, JULY 11.

Full Moon, 2.13 p.m.

National Rifle Association, Wimbledon (twelve days).

Home for German Girls: concert at the German Embassy, 3 p.m.

Regatta, Metropolitan Amateur.

Royal Agricultural Society: Annual Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Meeting, and Exhibition (six days), Derby.

Hogatu, Alectopontal Anateur.

Tuesday, July 12.

Royal Agricultural Society, 11 a.m.
Races: Liverpool, Winchester, Humane Society, general court, 3.30.

Thursday, July 14.

Sanitary Institute, anniversary; at Royal Institution, 3 p.m., award of medals; address by Professor F. De Chaumont.

Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Forbes on Birds, Ancient and Modern).

Regattas: Isle of Man, Metropolitan Amateurs, Hull (two days), Rothary (two days), Wroxham.

FRIDAY, JULY 15. St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester. Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.—Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 16. Royal Hospital for Incurables, new International Medical and Sanitary wing to be opened by the Duke of Connaught.

Regatta: Kingston-on-Thames.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from don Bridge 10.25 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON. - PULLMAN DRAWING - ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY London Bridge at 9-30 a.m. and 120 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.59 a.m., and London Bridge at 9-30 a.m. and 120 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Halfa-4-tuinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Falace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5-59 p.m. Fitting Takets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, (for Southeas, Byde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventner (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoris and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. Ritorr, General Manager.

ROUTE.

". 14-... 7.15 ". 7.30 ... ... 6.40 ". NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m. and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

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TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea).

Fortinghtly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday, First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED FARES by all trains to Hunstanton, cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, or Southwold.

For full particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.

London, July, 1881.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
Positively Last Week of the immensely successful American Skit,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS and MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT,

in which the great American Comedian, Mr. W. H. RIOE, appears as SARAH HEARTBURN.
which will be performed EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON (only) at THREE,
the exertion being too great to admit of Mr. Rioe performing at the Monday or Wednesday Matinée.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamt Larke: YE FANCIE FAIRE 1831, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; a A BRIGHT IDEAs by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, needay, and Friday, at Eight: Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEOR HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s. : Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-open from Len to Six. The Season will Close Saturday, July 23.

YCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. 4 Henry Irving. On MONDAY, and Every Evening during the Week, at 7.45, and 10 Saturday Morning July 16, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Shyback, Mr. rving; 10 Totla, Miss Elic Terry; Mesara Terrias, Child, Archer, Carter, Hudson, a owner, Hanbury, Johnson, Andrews, Tyars; Miss Emery, Miss Alma Murray, &c. Lax Chile (Mr. Huret), open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

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a Brighton Story

ty William Black

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Admission One Shilling. Excursionists Sixpence.

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H. F. PRILLIPS, Secretary.

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The NINETY-FIFTH EXHIBITION now includes a Collection of Works by Prof. Adolph Menzel. From Ten till Six.

ALPRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION of SPANISH and PORTUGUESE ART is NOW OPEN. Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. free; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on payment of Sixpence. By order.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

The whole civilised world has been surprised, shocked, and deeply distressed at the terrible news from Washington. That President Garfield, whose bearing during his term of office, short as it has been, has placed him on a pedestal next to that of the revered Abraham Lincoln, should have been struck down with the bullet of an assassin was a contingency utterly incredible until Saturday morning last, when Guiteau, an unprincipled adventurer and disappointed office-seeker, fired his revolver at the unoffending Chief Magistrate of the United States as he was about to enter the train for a short holiday in Massachusetts, after three months of unusual public anxieties. The aim of the assassin was, alas! too sure. The President fell, wounded in the arm and with a bullet mbedded in his body, and was with difficulty conveyedi to the White House, where, at the time we write, the good and exemplary man-none but his countrymen can adequately appreciate his pure patriotism and exalted personal virtues-hovers between life and death. Almost every surrounding circumstance enhances the bitterness of regret at this cruel catastrophe, which, to say the least, clouds the future of a promising young statesman, and has plunged a great and kindred nation into profound grief on the eve of the celebration of its annual festival on Independence Day.

There is no mystery about this painful tragedy. It was not the outcome of any secret conspiracy, but the act of a weak and morbid person, of dissolute habits, and uncontrolled, if not crazy, impulses. Under the influence of the Conkling section of Republicans, whose malevolent denunciations of General Garfield have been as sickening as they were unfounded, as well as of keen personal disappointment, Charles Guiteau became a rabid party fanatic, and seems to have persuaded himself into the belief that the death of the President would ensure the triumph of his own political faction. Could anything be more pitiful than such a delusion, except its direful results? In his distempered mind the assassin took seriously to heart vile charges which, after the fashion of American party warfare, were only intended to subscrve a temporary purpose. Those who taught this weak nature the lesson which he carried to a perverse but logical conclusion must now bewail their intemperance of language. Guiteau's loaded revolver was the ultimate product of party vindictiveness. But for the greed of office, which has become an unworthy characteristic of public life in the United States, the assassin's hand would probably have never been raised against so meritorious a President.

The occupation of Tunis by the French has become a fertile source of complications in North Africa and elsewhere. The Arab tribes on the frontier are in a state of great commotion, and have found an able and ubiquitous leader in Bou Amena, who has ravaged Oran, eludes the French troops sent against him, and retreats into the burning desert, whither, at this season, they cannot follow him. Some of the independent tribes in Morocco have sided with him, and many hundreds of Spanish settlers have been killed, which has created a marked revulsion of feeling against France in the Peninsula. Spain as well as Italy is now estranged from the chief representative of the Latin race. A more troublesome incident for the moment is the rising of fanatical natives around Sfax, a small but flourishing scaport of Tunis, on the borders of Tripoli, where there is a considerable colony of enterprising Europeans. The latter with difficulty escaped in boats to the shipping, many being wounded. The Arabs have sacked the French Consulate, wounded some naval officers, occupied the town, and refuse to allow the Bey's troops to land. Of course, the French will bombard and take possession of Sfax, though it is the property of Englishmen and other Europeans that will suffer. This untoward incident is, however, only one of many signs of the excitement among the natives in Tunis and on the border, which may engender more serious conflicts both in the Regency and, in Tripoli, where Mohammedan feeling is thoroughly aroused against the French. Prince Bismarck may be pleased to see France plunge her hand into a hornet's nest in North Africa, but Europe generally regrets this revival of the aggressive spirit in the French Republic, and awaits its ultimate results with some anxiety.

The details that have come to hand relative to the recent State trials at Constantinople do not give a very exalted idea of the judicial impartiality of the Turks. It may be that Abdul Aziz did notas was long believed - commit suicide, but was assassinated by the Mustaphas as described, at the instigation of influential Pashas, and that the Sultan resolved to probe the matter to the bottom with a view to vindicate the reputation of a predecessor, and avert possible conspiracies against himself. But the actual trial can only fitly be described in familiar words as "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." The special tribunal to try the supposed criminals was nominated by the Sultan, Palace officials manipulated the proceedings, fair dealing was throughout grossly violated, the counsel for the defence was chosen by the personal enemies of the accused, the right of cross-examination was denied, and the trial took place in the precincts of the Palace, well guarded by troops. An adverse verdict was a foregone conclusion. The paramount object of this judicial investigation seems to have been to implicate Midhat, the ablest, most upright and reforming of Turkish statesmen, who was not allowed latitude to defend himself against the unsubstantiated charges of his accusers. An impartial English eyewitness who watched the proceedings assert; that in no case was the guilt of the accused legally proved, and that if the sentence of death should be carried out upon Midhat Pasha, "his execution will be simply a judicial murder, perpetrated from motives of political vengeance and personal enmity." The intervention of European Governments, including our own, will probably avert the extreme penalty; but, unless this trial should precipitate the revolution it was intended to prevent, Midhat Pasha will for the remainder of his life have leisure to ruminate in distant exile on the incompatibility of Turkish patriotism, purity, and reforming zeal with personal safety and official advancement.

The great wave of heat now passing over these islands, which some writers associate with the beautiful comet now fading from our sight, promises to do more to curtail the length of the Parliamentary Session than even the throwing overboard of Government measures. In order that his promise of an early prorogation may be realised, Mr. Gladstone has been obliged to make sacrifices that are always repugnant to the feelings of a responsible Minister On Monday night the annual "Massacre of the Innocents" began. The Ballot Bill-3 short Continuance Act being the substitute—the stringent and much-needed Corrupt Practices Bill, and the Merchant Shipping Bill were then consigned to the limbo of legislative abortions; and, though the Premier cannot as yet be induced to part with the Bankruptcy Bill, so much desired by the mercantile community, that measure is obviously doomed. Thus lightened, the legislative ship has begun to make decided progress. On Tuesday the crucial seventh clause, which aims to establish a judicial rent and a renewable statutory term, was at length disposed of, being finally carried in its amended shape by the decisive majority of 132. Several more clauses have been passed with little discussion, and the Committee are expected in less than a week to reach the fifth and last section of this elaborate measure, which embraces the acquisition of land by tenants, the reclamation of waste lands, and emigration-questions by no means so open to debate as those involved in the seventh clause.

# ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

At Christmastide, 1879, being in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, U.S.A., I opened one morning a budget of letters of introduction, and hiring a "glass coach" (they call the vehicle simply a "hack" in America, but it closely resembles the gay and festive equipage in which one used to go to weddings, and which is described in one of the earliest "Sketches by Boz") I set out on the mission of delivering my letters. I remember calling at one house—1227 I Street—to which I was accredited, and being most courteously and kindly received in a well-furnished library by a remarkably frank, bluff, manly gentleman of about eight-and-forty years of age. His aspect was decidedly military; but his talk was much more about books than about battles. Returning in the afternoon to Wormley's Hotel, I turned up the "Congressional Directory," and found the following reference to the bluff, "bookish" gentleman:—

"State of Ohio. Nineteenth District. Representative JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Mentor. Born at Orange, Cuyahuga, county Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831. Graduated at Williams' College, Mass., in 1856; was President of a Literary Institution for several years. Studied and practised Law. Was a member of the State Senate of Ohio in 1859-60. Entered the Union Army in 1861 as Colonel of the Forty-Second Ohio Volunteers. Was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General Jan. 10, 1862. Was appointed Chief of the Staff to the Army of the Cumberland, and promoted to be Major-General Sept. 20, 1863. Was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses; and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,166 votes, against 7533 for Hubbard (Democrat), and 3148 for Tuttle (National)."

This was the gentleman who is now President of the United States, and who is lying desperately, but all civilisation hopes not mortally, wounded at the White House, Washington. They say that his assassin, Guiteau, is mad. Are there any assassins, save those who murder for plunder or for revenge, who are not mad? Three fourths of the men we hang in England for killing their wives have been mad drunk when they did the deed. The old-fashioned regicides, Ravaillac, Jacques Clément, and the rest, were undeniably demented. Whether the modern Nihilist regicides are crazy or not may be a moot point. Bellingham, who killed Mr. Spencer Percival, was a madman; and if ever I saw a lunatic wandering at large, it was John Wilkes Booth, whom I met in Montreal, in Canada, in the broiling July of 1864.

Four soldiers have died from sunstroke during a "grand division and field-day" at Aldershott; and I read in the newspapers that there are no less than forty more men in the military hospital who have been all more or less prostrated by the excessive heat of the day of the review. The mention just now of Montreal reminds me that, in the summer of the year just noted, I witnessed, in the environs of the pleasant Canadian city, a review and sham fight of British troops, comprising, I think, battalions of the Scots Fusiliers and the Grenadier Guards, the 60th Rifles, and the Royal Artillery. The weather was intensely hot; but the sham fight took place at seven in the morning. In India, I am given to understand, field-days take place at even an earlier hour. Why should the British soldier at home be broiled, baked, roasted, toasted, and ultimately sun-struck because dunder-headed Pipeclay cannot be made to understand that noontide in the first week of a tropically seasonable July is not the proper time at which to subject tightly and warmly clad and heavily accoutred men to the blazing rays of the sun. But then rank and fashion would not get up to see the review. Rank and fashion, perchance, does not go to bed until three a.m.

I went last Saturday afternoon to the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in St. James's Hall. The spectacle was, to begin with, an extremely pretty and picturesque one. The large hall was crowded, chiefly by ladies in sparkling summer toilettes; while the galleries were thronged with school-children, whose bright summer gear looked so fresh and so radiant as to render inevitable the application to them of the hackneyed simile of "a parterre of flowers."

There was a great deal of business on the agenda; and, oratorically, the afternoon was rather a serious one. Mr. Colam, the energetic secretary of the society, had to read a very long report descriptive of the proceedings of the institution during the past twelve months; and then Lord Aberdare, the noble President of the Institution, had to recapitulate and comment on the statements in the report, including the balance sheet. Then the meeting was addressed by Bishop Piers Claughton and other speakers; and finally Countess Spencer delivered the prizes to a number of school-teachers and children for the best-written essays on humanity to animals.

I confess that I did not wait for the prize-giving. About four p.m. I seemed to scent in the air an aromatic odour of salmon souché, lobster balls, whiting pudding, crab omelette, brown bread-and-butter, and whitebait—black "devil" and red "devil." Is it not time that red "devil" were abolished? To smother the delicate little fishes with cayenne pepper is about as barbarous a culinary survival as I can well conceive. The object of all "devils" in cookery is to provoke thirst and to incite the guests to drink heavily. But one does not go to Greenwich nowadays with any idea of heavy drinking.

At all events, one dined at the Ship, Greenwich, in the best of all good company, and had a charming evening; but, driving home afterwards, the horse stumbled on the tramway in the Old Kent-road, and fell. There was much pother in getting the poor animal up again; and we were surrounded by the most hideous mob that you could well picture to your mind—steaming, gasping from the heat, fevered with beer and

spirits, yelling and cursing, as they swarmed out of the innumerable gin-shop bars. The suburbs of London on Saturday night do assuredly present a most horrible sight. Are we never to have open-air cafés and lager-beer gardens, where the people can gather in their thousands to quaff mild beverages, and smoke mild tobacco, and listen to first-rate instrumental music? Dear me! all these are quite Utopian ideas. To advance them even is to set forth on a voyage of navigation towards Anticyra. Open-air cafés! Lager-beer gardens! Brass bands! What would the Middlesex magistrates and the magistrates for Kent and Surrey say? What would Mrs. Grundy, and the pawnbrokers, and, for the matter of that, the Licensed Victuallers, say?

I note in Messrs. C. Kegan Paul's list of forthcoming books a work entitled "Levkosia, the Capital of Cyprus," by the Archduke Ludwig Salvator. Please to take particular note of the v. Levkosia is, of course, Nikosia. In "Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Turkey," the edition of 1854, the Greek name for the capital of our recently-acquired "Place of Arms" is given as "Leucosia;" but in "Murray's Handbook to the Mediterranean," an admirably useful compendium published only the other day, it is stated (page 165) that the Greek name for Nikosia is Leukosia, pronounced Lefkosia. The Archduke evidently contemplates the German pronunciation of  ${\bf v}$  as  ${\bf f}$ ; so both his Imperial Highness and Murray's editor are correct. The rule as to the pronunciation of the diphthong eu in Romaic is very distinctly laid down in M. Emile Legrand's "Grammaire Grecque Moderne," Paris, 1878. I translate (page 4), "Eu is pronounced like ev before the vowels and before the consonants vita, ghamma, dhelta, mi, ni, and rho. Before all the other letters it is pronounced as ef. Thus, the Greek historian, Pausanias, whose name we pronounce "Pawsanias," is in Romaic "Pafsanias." Is this not so, Excellent M. Gennadius, whom everybody rejoices to see back in London?

I begged my readers to take note of the Archduke's v. because it seems to me that the printed concession by so scholar-like a publisher as Mr. Kegan Paul of "Levkosia," instead of "Leucosia," may be hopefully taken to represent the thin end of the wedge in the reform of Greek pronunciation by English students. It may be that the days of the barbarous Erasmian pronunciation of ancient Greek are numbered, and that, in the end, the lumbering scheme of the learned Dutchman will be overthrown, and that Professor Blackie and Dr. Schliemann will triumph. They, again, are only the transmitters of the traditional Greek pronunciation brought by the Byzantine scholars to the Court of Lorenzo de' Medici-a pronunciation which Bishop Bonner wished to see adopted in our Universities. Score one for Bishop Bonner. He burned a good many people, it is true; but he did his best to cause Greek to be pronounced as the Greeks spoke it.

Mem.: Inside the cover of my copy of Legrand's Grammar I have pasted a printed extract from a lengthy essay, in which a member of our Royal Society of Literature (I think) strove to prove that "the patois, commonly called modern Greek, and supposed by many people to be a real language, is, after all, only a dialect of the ordinary commercial language of the Eastern Mediterranean, which has gradually superseded the Italian for so many centuries, owing to the domination of Venice and of the other Italian republics, the chief medium of intercommunication." What do you think of that, Excellent M. Gennadius? Romaic not a "real language!" Romaic only "a patois!" I wonder whether the learned detracter of a language as mellifluous and more copious than the Italian ever heard of a work called "Grammatiké tés Romaikés Glossas," by Simon Portius, published in Paris in the year 1638 under the immediate patronage of Armand Du Plessis, Cardinal of Richelieu? At that period, with the exception of the fragments of Ben Jonson and John Milton, we had no English grammar deserving the name.

From the abstract of the Census Returns, with which the Registrar-General has, with commendable celerity, furnished Parliament and the public, it would appear that the total population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including the islands in British waters—that is to say, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands-together with the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad, was on the night of April 4, 35, 246, 562: consisting of 17, 253, 947 males, and 17, 992, 615 females. Seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-eight ladies in excess of the gentlemen. Where be our gibes now, our flouts and jeers, our mockings and mouthings against "the shricking sisterhood," "strongminded women," and so forth? The ladies are in a majority-a large majority; and we are bound in justice and in common sense to give them, without further delay, what they want. Well; what do they want? The Parliamentary franchise, admission to Parliament, thorough protection for the property of women, greater facilities for divorce, the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the corporal punishment of wife-beaters, equal wages with men, larger admission to Government clerkships, the immediate repeal of certain Acts, the entire suppression of vivisection, and the election of lady painters or sculptors to be Royal Academicians? Is this a tolerable exhaustive catalogue of the more prominent among Women's Rights?

I am asked to state—and I make the statement de todo corazon, as the Spaniards say—that on Monday, July the eleventh, an amateur dramatic entertainment will be given at the Royalty Theatre, Dean-street, Soho, for the benefit of the Middlesex Hospital Samaritan Fund. The amateurs belong to the "Lancaster" Club, and tickets may be obtained at the Hospital. The charity appears to me to be one eminently worthy of support by the benevolent public. Its objects are the forwarding of poor patients to their homes; the dispatch of patients recovering from illness to convalescent homes; and the supplying of patients too poor to provide themselves with necessaries while they are in

hospital. The Fund is altogether a separate and distinct one; no part of the donations or subscriptions for the general support of the Middlesex Hospital being available for its Samaritan offshoot. Money for these good purposes comes in with painful slowness—there are so many miseries to be relieved!—and, to show the needs of this unobtrusive little charity, it is enough to say that for lack of funds last year only seventy patients could be sent to convalescent homes out of at least three hundred who would have been benefited by a little change and fresh air after leaving hospital.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, who has undergone an important surgical operation at the hands of Sir Henry Thompson, is, I am very glad to hear, doing well; and it is to be hoped that the Prince of Special War Correspondents will soon be among us again, permanently restored to robust health. All those who have followed the thankless trade of the "Special" have had, in their time, hardships enough to undergo; but Archibald Forbes has had a rougher lot than any one of his colleagues, and it is a marvel to me that he is alive.

To that "horsey" library which I have been for some time past sedulously collecting, I have made within the last few days four noteworthy additions. Item: "Ladies on Horseback, Park Riding and Hunting, with Hints on Costume, and Numerous Anecdotes" (W. H. Allen and Co.). This handsome volume (I mean no pun when I say that it is written in a very "racy" style) is by Mrs. Power O'Donoghue (née Nannie Lambert). The frontispiece presents a portrait of the fair authoress en Amazone; but it is a pity that the text is not elucidated by a few vignettes of the English lady "in her habit as she lives" in the year 1881. In a sumptuary sense, the costumes in that superb folio, "The Habit and the Horse," have long since passed out of date; and, admirable as are the essays on female equestrianism in Mr. Samuel Sidney's "Book of the Horse" (of which a new edition has recently been issued), the engravings exhibit lady-riders whose heads are encumbered by monstrous chignons, while their habits are overlaid with a profusion of hussar-jacketlike braiding. Mrs. Power O'Donoghue is very strong on simplicity of costume. "No braiding nor ornamentation of any sort to appear. A small, neat, linen collar, upright shape, with cuffs to correspond, should be worn with the habit; no frilling nor fancy work to be admissible. The collar to be fastened with a plain gold or silver stud."

I wish that I could make my readers ocularly acquainted with a coloured print which I have pasted on a blank leaf in Mrs. O'Donoghue's book. It is from an old-fashion magazine, and purports to represent "A French lady on horseback in the fashionable style of riding in the Long Champs and Elisée at Paris, March, 1807." The lady wears an immense head-dress of some blue material, not unlike the shako of a voltigeur of the Imperial Guard. Her habit is bright blue, very long, with a stand-up collar and wide lapels, and a fanshaped shirt-frill in front, and two little tails with a row of buttons behind, just between the base of the shoulder blades. She wears buff gauntlets, and carries a whip, apparently a little lighter than a brewer's drayman's. Her horse's mane is hogged and his tail is docked; and, finally, the lady is strapped to her side saddle by a broad leathern girth.

Item number two: "The Horse as he Was, as he Is, and as he Ought to Be" (W. A. Allen and Co.), is by its author, Mr. James Irvine Lupton, F.R.C.V.S., modestly called a "booklet," Mr. James Lupton being, as most "horsey" people know, an extremely skilful veterinary surgeon, and a thorough proficient in the anatomy of the horse, on whose external form he has published a standard work. His "booklet," moreover, has a very important purport in the intent to prove that of late years the English nation has failed in the production of one of its most important commodities, and that the demands of racing have caused an excessive production of throughbreds, to the detriment of the "general utility" horse.

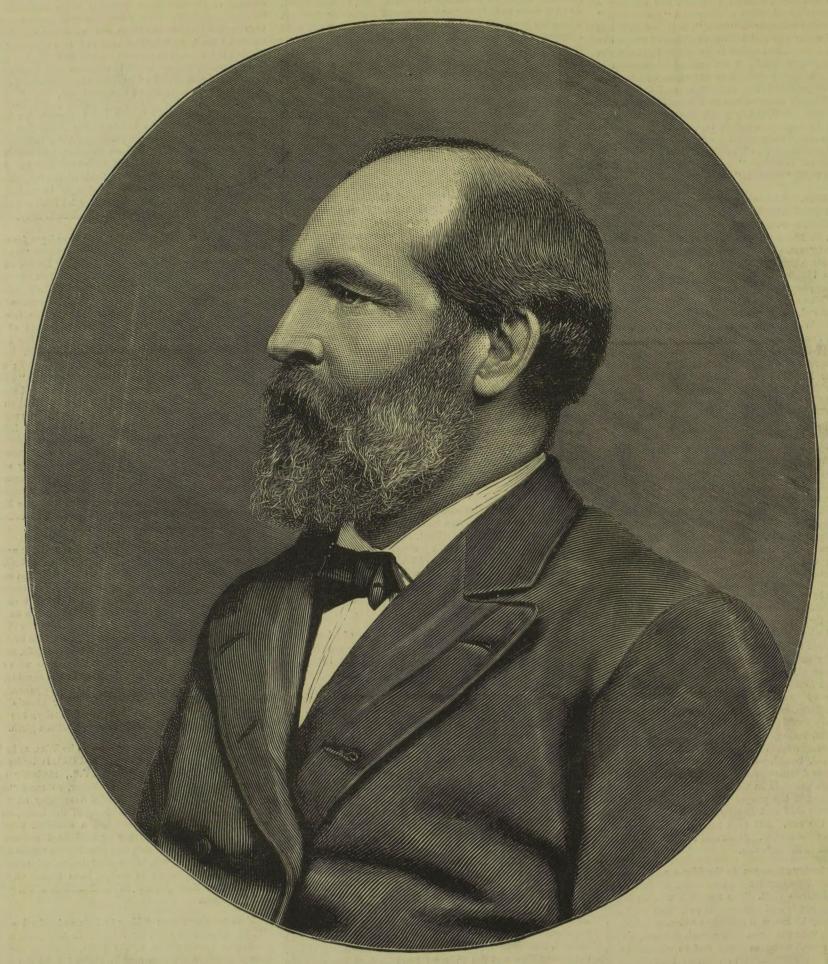
Item number three: "How to Ride and School a Horse" (W. H. Allen and Co.), by Edward L. Anderson, is a brief manual of equestrianism, of the plain, practical, and sensible nature of which an idea may be formed from the following brief extract:—"The whip and the spur are necessary arts in the education of the horse, and in compelling his obedience after he has been trained. The first should be seldom used, the latter never, to inflict punishment."

And "horsey" acquisition number four? Ah! it is a trouvaille. It is an English translation, published so long since as 1827, of Count von Bismark's "Lectures on the Tactics of Cavalry,"-a stout octavo of some four hundred pages, with many curious engravings and diagrams on steel. The translator is Major Ludlow Beamish. As for the author, fount von Bismark, he was, I understand, no connection of the Pomeranian Bismarks, but was an aide-de-camp and commander of a regiment of cavalry in the service of the King of Wirtemberg. I have an indistinct idea that he was in the British service in Ireland at the beginning of the century. Count von Bismark's book, apart from its tactical value, of which I am no judge, overflows with anecdotes historical and humorous, culled from all kinds of authors, ancient and modern, and from the Count's own varied campaigning experiences. He holds the opinion (only twelve years after the event) that Napoleon's grand error at Waterleo was that of ordering his cavalry to charge too soon.

With regard to the pronunciation of Connecticut, "H.J.F." sends me the following whimsical verses, written, he tells me, more than forty years ago:—

For breaking all connections famed Connecticut is fairly named.

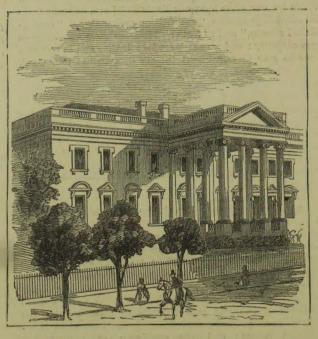
I two connect in one, but you Cut those whom I connect in two. Bach Legislature seems to say, What you connect-I-cut away.



GENERAL J. A. GARFIELD, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

# ATTEMPTED MURDER OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

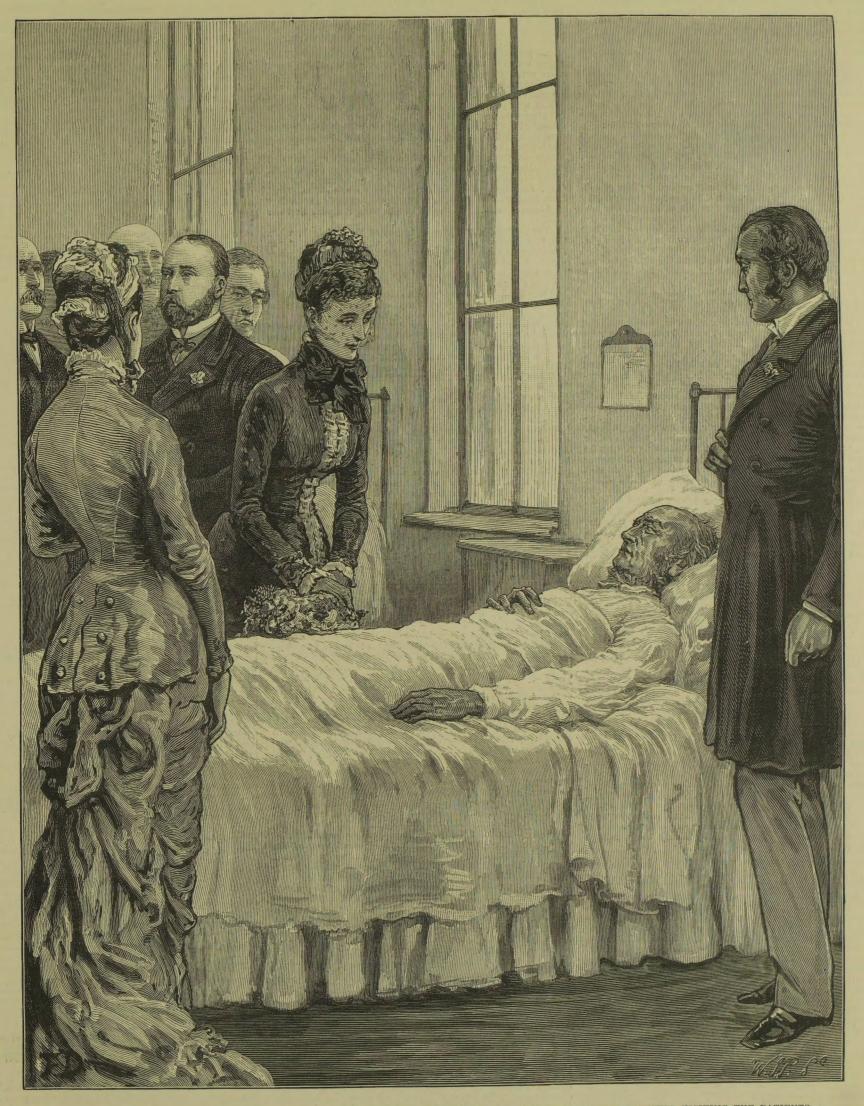
The atrocious attempt, on Saturday morning, at Washington, to assassinate General Garfield, the President of the United States, has excited throughout Europe almost as great horror and indignation as the murder of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia on Sunday, March 13 of this year. We deeply regret to state that President Garfield is dangerously wounded, but there are good hopes of his recovery; in any case, it must take much time, hopes of his recovery; in any case, it must take much time, and the ultimate consequences are far from certain. He is already well known by reputation all over the world, though he has not been long in office, as an American citizen of the highest public and private character, and it is monstrous that he should be exposed to such deadly enmity from personal or party spite. It is to be feared that, in the corrupt state of political morality now prevailing among the most factious and fanatical partisans of extreme views, alike in the Empires of the Old World, and under Constitutional Governments, such as that of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the great English Republic of America, there is a horrid taint of murderous malice, worse than in any former age of modern Republic of America, there is a horrid taint of murderous malice, worse than in any former age of modern "civilisation," disposing conspirators or solitary assassins to such heinous crimes as those lately deplored. The remedy must be sought not only in the prompt and stern punishment of all such criminals, but in arousing popular opinion to a just hatred, mingled with scorn and contempt, of the false and wicked opinions that would afford warrant for wilful homicide upon the principle of "the end justifies the means." There is no conceivable end—not even the certain deliverance of a whole nation from a galling despotism,



THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, WHERE THE WOUNDED PRESIDENT LIES.

far less the questionable triumph of a political party—that can ever justify a deliberate act of murder, or any violent outrage, like the Fenian explosion plots, which is likely to destroy the lives of human beings. All such deeds are basely and foully infamous, and their perpetrators, however self-exalted by vain conceit, are to be reckoned among the vilest enemies of mankind. This conviction ought now to be stamped upon the public conscience by the most emphatic utterances of general feeling upon every similar occasion, silencing the sophistical pleas of those who affect to regard "assassinations," or death-dealing practices of any kind for political ends, as different from ordinary murders.

James Abram Garfield, whose Portrait is now reproduced in this Journal from our publication of Nov. 13 last year, when he was elected President, is a man of the type of Abraham Lincoln, the ever memorable President of the Union through the great Civil War. Abraham Lincoln, who lived but to save the Republic from treasonable and rebellious disruption, and to proclaim the Abolition of Slavery and the Emancipation of the Negro Race—who died, in April, 1865, by the hand of the assassin, but was mourned, as he will in all time to come be loved and honoured, by the millions of his countrymen, and by those in other lands who feel the worth of public virtue. President Garfield is another example, like President Lincoln, of the power of diligence, integrity, fidelity to honest purposes, with natural ability improved by determined self-education, to raise an American citizen, born in the rank of a peasant, to the highest dignity of the Republican Government. If Abraham Lincoln was a poor rustic labourer's son, who got knowledge as best he could, and became a country lawyer, so was James Abram Garfield. He



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES OPENING THE MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY AT NOTTING-HILL: THE PRINCESS VISITING THE PATIENTS. SEE NEXT PAGE.

is not yet fifty years of age, having been born in November, 1831, at the obscure little village of Orange, in Cuyahonga county, State of Ohio. He worked as a boy in the farmer's fields, and drove horses to draw a boat on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. But he attended school, and learned his lessons so well that he became a school teacher. learned his lessons so well that he became a school teacher. From being a township schoolmaster, he was advanced to be a professor in "the Eclectic Institute at Hiram;" and then, having studied law, he took to that profession, still in a modest provincial sphere, as Mr. Lincoln was a practising attorney at Springfield, Illinois. Here their paths in lifesomewhat diverge; for Mr. Garfield, having a smack of martial heroism as well as of patriotism, raised for the Federal Army of 1861 a regiment of Ohio Volunteers, took command as its Colonel, and fought with valour and credit through the Kentucky campaign. He was rewarded with the rank of Major-General for his conduct in the battle of Chickamauga. Having already sat in the State Legislature of Ohio, he was elected, in October, 1862, one of the House of Representatives at Washington, and was atterwards a Senator; his course as a politician, so far as we

understand, has been entirely free from reproach. His election last year to the Presidency, against a rival candidate personally so much esteemed as General Hancock, might be recorded merely as a victory of the Population. personally so much esteemed as General Hancock, might be regarded merely as a victory of the Republican over the Democratic party. But since his accession to the powers of his great office, in March of this year, he has proved his intention to care more for uprightness and purity of administration than for party interests, and has resisted the importunities of venal intriguers and place-hunters. It seems to be this conduct which has brought upon him the malignant emity of such persons as the would-be murderer on Saturday last.

The name of the assassin is Charles Jules Guiteau, forty years of age, a native of Illinois, residing at Chicago, and an attorney by profession, but of French Canadian lineage. He had long taken a busy part in the caucuses and canvassings of the "Republican" party, which is the stronger party in the Western States; and he has since been trying to get for himself the appointment of United States' Consul at Marseilles. For this purpose he has latterly been staying at Washington, soliciting the prominent members of that party in Congress to

use their influence on his behalf. But a great division, upon mere personal grounds, has recently taken place among the Republican party men, in consequence of the President's attitude of firm opposition to the corrupt use of official patronage. It seems that the "bosses," or managers of the party, have claimed in each State where they gained a victory the privilege of disposing of the "spoils," which mean, in the State of New York, salaries to the amount of a million and half of dollars in the Customs' Department alone. Mr. Conkling, the Republican Senator for New York State, found his nomination to these official appointments resisted in the Senate, and President Garfield refused to endorse them, upon which Mr. Conkling resigned his seat in the Senate, but stood again for re-election, supported by the Democratic party of New York State, in opposition to the President. The Vice-President, Mr. Arthur, now heads the malcontent section of the Party against the President; and we find that the assassin, Charles Guiteau, disappointed of his suit for the Marseilles Consulship, had become a vehement partisan of this section of the Opposition. "A Stalwart of the Stalwarts," as he called

himself, he resolved to kill Mr. Garfield, according to his own himself, he resolved to kill Mr. Garfield, according to his own confession, in order that Mr. Arthur should become President, by the rule of the United States' Constitution, as Vice-President Andrew Johnson, in 1865, became President on the death of Abraham Lincoln. This appears to have been the actual situation of affairs in which the idea of the crime originated in Guiteau's mind; but it is quite unnecessary to say that nobody has dreamed of imputing to the Vice-President, or to any other leading American politician, either of the Republican or of the Democratic party, the slightest wish to procure an advantage by the death of President Garfield. It is considered all but certain that the attempted assassination was the act of Guiteau alone; and his language has been so

sident, or to any other leading American politician, either of the Republican or of the Democratic party, the slightest wish to procure an advantage by the death of President Garfield. It is considered all but certain that the attempted assassination was the act of Guiteau alone; and his language has been so preposterous as to make some people think he had gone mad.

The best account of the manner in which the crime was perpetrated is given by the narrative of an eye-witness, Mr. Camacho, the Venezuelan Minister at Wushington. It was half-past nine on Saturday morning. President Garfield was at the station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway, about to start for Long Branch, New York, a favourite seaside watering-place, where he was to spend a fortnight's holiday with his wife. He was accompanied by Mr. Blaine, who is the Secretary of State. Mr. Canacho was at the railway station, and says he had just sent his carriage home and walked to the end of the waiting-room, when a carriage drove up, from which Mr. Garfield and Mr. Blaine alighted. Their carriage was dismissed, and they entered the waiting-room. As the President's carriage drove away another drove up, and a man with a pale face jumped out, told the driver to wait, and followed the President and Mr. Blaine into the room. This man was the assassin, Charles Guiteau. The President and Mr. Blaine had advanced some little distance into the room, and the Venezuelan Minister, raising his hat, was about to speak, when Guiteau sprang forward and shot the President from behind. Mr. Blaine, on the impulse of the moment, fell back a little, while the President, without a word, staggered forward and turned half round to face his assailant. Guiteau then advanced two steps in a crouching position, deliberately pointed his pistol at the President and fired another shot into his body. Mr. Garfield fell forward on the floor, and Mr. Blaine, after making a startafter the assassin, dropped on his knees beside Mr. Garfield and traid to raise him. The assassin turned after th

room. From the first, Mr. Garfield understood the serious nature of his wound, and ordered the doctors to hide nothing from him. When told that there was little hope of saving him, he remarked, "God's will be done. I am ready to die."

We are happy to say that the physicians' bulletins, telegraphed to London several times a day, to the time of our present writing on Wednesday evening, are decidedly favourable; and it is confidently expected that the President will recover. The bullet entered his back and pierced the liver, thence descending into the abdomen, but the kidneys and bowels are not injured, and he is able to take a little nourishment. Messages of sympathy and of anxious inquiry have been sent by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Governor-General of Canada, and by nearly every foreign Government of Europe.

Government of Europe.

# THE ROYAL REVIEW IN WINDSOR PARK.

THE ROYAL REVIEW IN WINDSOR PARK.

Our Illustrations, designed and prepared some days beforehand, in anticipation of the grand military spectacle which is to take place this day (Saturday) in Windsor Park, will be found to afford a correct representation of some accompanying scenes and incidents, being founded on much general acquaintance with the manner in which such movements of the Volunteer Corps are usually conducted upon similar great occasions. A series of Sketches of what will have been actually seen on the ground, at the time of holding the Royal Review this afternoon, will appear in our next publication. In the meantime, we present the large Engraving, which shows a general officer and his aide-de-camp, on horseback, with some of the rank and file of a Volunteer battalion, and several Pioneers or Sappers, "Waiting for the Queen." We have engraved, also, for this week, two pages of smaller Sketches, representing a variety of those characteristic incidents of every important Volunteer Review or field-day in this country, at least in the metropolitan counties, which must have been noticed by observant visitors, in former years, at other places of assembly for the like purpose of martial parade. The Honourable Artillery Company of London figures conspicuously in one of these Illustrations, and bears a very creditable aspect in the equipment of one of its field-batteries here marching past. Our iront-page Engraving shows the marching past of a favourite Scottish Volunteer Corps.

The Royal Review of Saturday at Windsor is to consist not only of Metropolitan Volunteer Corps, and those of the Home Counties, but will comprise many others, from the Eastern Counties, the Midland shires, the North and West of England, to the estimated number of 52,240 men; which is a far larger Volunteer force than was ever before assembled together. They will be conveyed from London by the Great Western and

to the estimated number of 52,240 men; which is a far larger Volunteer force than was ever before assembled together. They will be conveyed from London by the Great Western and the London and South-Western Railways; above twenty trains of the former, from Paddington, to Windsor and Slough; and more than forty of the latter, from Waterloo Station, to Windsor, Ascot, Egham, Virginia Water, and Datchet; each train carrying about five hundred men, besides other trains direct to Slough or Windsor, from different parts of the country. The War Office has endeavoured to provide for the convenience of the Volunteer corps, in travelling to windsor and in returning, by selecting those belonging to each geographical sub-district to be brigaded together on the each geographical sub-district to be brigaded together on the

Each division will comprise four brigades, and each brigade will be formed of four battalions. No battalion of less than four companies will be admitted, and the strength of a company must not be less than twenty files, or more than thirty-two files. The whole force assembled in the Park will be divided into the 1st Army Corps, under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the 2nd Army Corps, under Lieut.-General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B. Each Army Corps will comprehend three Divisions, under general officers Corps will comprehend three Divisions, under general officers appointed to their command, the strength of a division being from seven to nine or ten thousand men. The Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, will be in supreme command. In the 1st Army Corps, the Prince of Wales will march past the Queen at the head of the Hon. Artillery Company of London. The Duke of Connaught will command the 2nd Division of the 2nd Army Corps, this division consisting of the 1st Middlesex Engineers, the City of London Engineers, the Tower Hamlets Engineers, and the South Middlesex Riffes. The other divisional commanders nominated are Major-General Baddliffe, Major-General Higginson, C.B.. are Major-General Radcliffe, Major-General Higginson, C.B., Major-General Newdigate, C.B., Major-General Spurgin, C.B., and Major-General Sir H. Havelock, C.B. General Lord Napier of Magdala, as Honorary Colonel of the 3rd City of London Volunteer Corps, intends to march past at their band.

The proceedings will begin to-day at three o'clock, when the Honourable Artillery Company will fire a gun as the signal for all volunteers to assemble at their respective rendezvous. A quarter of an hour later a second gun will be fired, upon which battalions will be formed, and the brigades will upon which battalions will be formed, and the brigades will take up their allotted positions in line. The 2nd Army Corps will line the Long Walk on both sides, from the Castle to the double gates. The 1st Army Corps will be formed up on the review ground, to the west of the Long Walk. They will form two lines. The Royal Naval Artillery, the Honourable Artillery Company, the 1st Division and the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the 2nd Division will form the first line. The 3rd and 4th Brigades of the 2nd Division and the 3rd Division will form the second line.

and 4th Brigades of the 2nd Division and the 3rd Division will form the second line.

The Queen's guard of honour at the saluting-point will be furnished by the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, and the ground will be kept by the Royal Horse Guards, the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 11th Hussars. The entry of her Majesty into the Long Walk at half-past five will be signalled by a salute of twenty-one guns, and the 3rd Division of the 2nd Army Corps will receive her Majesty with a Royal salute, and then the 2nd and 1st Divisions in succession as the Queen drives by. On reaching the Majesty with a Royal salute, and then the 2nd and 1st Divisions in succession as the Queen drives by. On reaching the saluting flag the 1st Army Corps will give the Royal salute, and her Majesty will then inspect the line. On her return to the saluting flag the march past will commence with the divisional troops of the 1st Army Corps, and the whole of the twenty-four brigades will march past in succession in quarter distance columns, with shouldered arms.

The combined bands of the Foot Guards will play alternately with the combined bands of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers during the march past. A Royal salute of twenty-one guns will bring the proceedings to a close at about eight o'clock.

# THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT NOTTING-HILL.

An Illustration was given last week of the new range of buildings, situated near the north end of Ladbroke-grove-road, Notting-hill, constructed by the guardians of the parish of Marylebone for an Infirmary to receive the sick poor of that large parish. The Prince and Princess of Wales, on Wednesday week, performed the opening ceremony. The neighbourhood put on quite a festive appearance, the route taken by the Royal party from Bayswater being decorated with flags suspended on cords stretched across the streets, the balconies of the houses draped with crimson and filled with spectators, and the side-walks crowded with people, who showed much enthusiasm. A force of police was stationed at balconies of the houses draped with crimson and filled with spectators, and the side-walks crowded with people, who showed much enthusiasm. A force of police was stationed at the entrance in Rackham-street, opposite which a flagstaff was erected, from which the Royal standard was displayed. Their Royal Highnesses arrived under a salute from a guard of honour of the West Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, the band of the St. Marylebone School playing the National Anthem. The Prince and Princess of Wales were received at the entrance by Mr. Edmund Boulnois, Lieut. Lynedoch Gardner, and Mr. John Bell Sedgwick, representing the Board of Guardians. A procession was formed, consisting of the builders, Messrs. G. and J. Wall, Mr. Joseph Bedford, clerk to the guardians, Mr. H. Saxon Snell (architect for the infirmary), the building committee, the treasurers, the borough members, the county members, the Rector of St. Marylebone, the Bishop of London, the President of the Local Government Board, and the guardians. On their arrival at a beautiful pavilion, erected in a courtyard between two corridors, the Prince and Princess were conducted to a dais, covered with crimson cloth, decorated with trophies of flags, and set out with flowers. The whole assembly, including Lord Ducie, Lord Lathom, Lord Warwick, the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Dodson, M.P., and Mr. J. Hibbert, M.P., rose to receive them, and a bouquet was presented to the Princess by Miss Boulnois. The National Anthem was again played by the band of the Grandians, read an address thanking the Prince and Princess for the honour conferred on the parish, and referring to the beneficent laws passed in recent years requiring the establishment honour conferred on the parish, and referring to the beneficent laws passed in recent years requiring the establishment of asylums for the sick poor. The Prince of Wales replied, of asylums for the sick poor. The Prince of Wales replied, "The account which you have given us of the objects of this building is indeed as interesting as those objects are meritorious. I can conceive no more excellent form of philanthropy, or more worthy form of charity, than mitigating the sufferings of the poor, and especially of the sick poor. I am gratified to hear that you will be able to receive for treatment in this admirable building upwards of seven hundred of the afflicted poor." The Bishop of London offered up a special prayer, and the Prince then stepped forward and said, "I declare the Infirmary of the parish of St. Marylebone to be now open." Renewed applause followed this announcement, amid which the Royal pair left the dais, and were escorted by the nenewed applause followed this announcement, amid which the Royal pair left the dais, and were escorted by the guardians and architect round the building. The Prince and Princess were conducted to the Western Pavilion, where two wards are occupied by patients. The southern ward was named, by their permission, after his Royal Highness, the "Albert Edward Ward;" and the northernone, the "Alexandra Ward." After inspecting all the arrangements for the well-Ward." After inspecting all the arrangements for the wellbeing and comfort of the patients, which elicited very gratifying remarks, their Royal Highnesses were ushered into a room fitted up with exquisite taste at the cost of one of the guardians, Mr. Donaldson, and partook of refreshments. They were escorted, as before, to the entrance-hall, and took their departure, amid the hearty acclamations of the crowd. On their way back, the Prince and Princess stopped for a few minutes at St. Mark's Mission, Rackham-street, which was prettily decorated in honour of the occasion. Here Miss West,

daughter of one of the Bishop of London's Society Helpers, presented a bouquet; and a hundred of the school children sang the National Anthem.

# PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 5.

Paris, Tuesday, July 5.

The Algerian question is daily becoming more and more grave. Every day the telegraph brings news of fresh violence, and at the present moment the whole of the south-west of the province is in a state of insurrection. On Thursday last, the session of the Chamber of Deputies was entirely taken up with the interpellation of the Algerian deputies on the recent disasters, and on the slowness of the measures taken by the administration against the insurgent Arabs. After a discussion of six hours, an order of the day, accepted by the Government, was voted by 249 votes against 170, by which the Chamber declared its confidence "in the firmness of the Government to take the necessary measures for the security of Algeria and to determine the responsibilities incurred." By the adoption of this order of the day the Chamber recognised that grave faults have been committed, and that the responsibilities must be laid at the feet of someone—a task which it commits to the care of the Government. There were, besides, several features in the debate which showed the discontent of the House, and, while far from constituting a bill of indemnity for the Governor-General of Algeria and the military chiefs, who are principally responsible, the vote of the Chamber was actuated largely by a desire to avoid a Ministerial crisis. The whole Algerian question has, indeed, never yet been clearly put before the public. Just as in the debate of Thursday last, the public hears only of details. The Chamber is in reality ignorant of the grave questions which are raised by the provisional or definitive organisation of the French possessions in Africa. It is very evident to everybody that there is something very rotten in the State of Denmark, and that the present relations of the European and Mussulman populations are impossible. When the press and the Parliament once comprehend that Algeria is the great French national question we may hope for some satisfactory results. As it is, we have only to look forward to a long, tire

Since the comet has been visible in Paris the weather has been magnificent, and the heat seems to be increasing daily. At one o'clock on Saturday the thermometer recorded 36 deg. centigrade. To-day the temperature at the same hour was 34 in the shade. The reports of the forage and grain crops are excellent, and everybody is counting upon the "comet wine" crop. The astronomers here seem to be generally of opinion that the comet now visible is the same that was seen by Pons in 1807.

M. Henry Sainte-Claire Deville, the eminent chemist, died on Thursday last, at the age of sixty-three. M. Deville was Professor at the Faculty of Science and at the Ecole Normale, and occupied a very high position in the world of administration as well as in that of science. He was the inventor of anhydric nitric acid, and of many methods of producing and working aluminium.

working aluminium.

Great preparations are being made in view of the national fête of July 14. The features will be precisely the same as last year: military review at Longchamps and in the provincial garrison towns; illumination of public buildings, the Tuileries, the Champ-Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne; display of fireworks; decoration of private houses with flags and Venetian lanterns; local fêtes in the various districts of Paris; a toy and amusement fair all round the town along the exterior boulevards; grand children's fête at the Hippodrome; free performances at the half-dozen theatres that are still open, &c. Although the novelty of the affair will not be so great as it was last year, the fête nevertheless promises to be very brilliant. The Parisians rarely fail to come up to the scratch when there is a question of high jinks and cakes and ale, nopees et festins.

The attack upon General Garfield naturally caused great

The attack upon General Garfield naturally caused great excitement in the American colony at Paris. On Sunday morning, when the false news of the General's death arrived, reference was made to the sad event in the American chapel by the pastor. Yesterday, July 4, being Independence Day, ought to have been celebrated with great rejoicings by the Americans here. But the mad act of Guiteau upset all plans of merry-making, and the few flags that were hoisted were draped with crape. The moderate French press is unanimous in regretting the event; many of the reactionary papers, on the other hand, try to make political capital out of it.

Jules Janin's description of the lobster as "the cardinal of the seas" has become one of the stock jokes against literary icthyologists. M. Emile Zola, who piques himself on the accuracy and conscientiousness of his observation, has just "put his foot into it" in a similar fashion. In a short story called "Shrimping," which appeared in the Figaro yesterday, he describes a lady who went shrimping and caught "three little rose-coloured shrimps" the first time that she put her net into the water! The attack upon General Garfield naturally caused great

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Electoral Reform Bill by 202 to 116 votes. A bill has been adopted in favour of

Bill by 202 to 116 votes. A bill has been adopted in favour of the prolongation until June, 1882, of the treaties of commerce with England, Belgium, France, Germany, and Switzerland. Two girl students—the Signorina Carolina Magistrelli, of Mantua, and the Signorina Evangelina Bottero, of Acqui Mantua, and the Signorina Evangelina Bottero, of Acquiwho had previously passed with great distinction examinations
in Greek, Latin, and Italian literature in the Roman University, have taken doctors' degrees in natural sciences. The
Opinione says that, as far as it knows, no woman has until now
taken a degree in the Roman University since its foundation
by Innocent IV., in the thirteenth century.

The Pope has written an encyclical letter on the subject

of the attempts that have recently been made against the

lives of Sovereigns. GERMANY.

The Empress is still in a weak condition, but progresses favourably towards recovery. Her illness was caused by drinking cold water. The Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince, went again on Sunday to Coblentz from Ems

to see the Empress.

The Crown Princess of Germany left Berlin on Tuesday morning, en route for London. Her Imperial Highness, who is accompanied by her children, met the Crown Prince at

Oberhausen in the evening.

Prince and Princess Bismarck left Berlin for Kissingen yesterday week, accompanied by their two sons.

The emigration from Germany has assumed alarming

proportions. TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Porte is stated to have agreed to effect railway connections both with the Servian and Bulgarian lines. The first section to be executed would be the junction of the Turkish system with the Servian lines to Nisch via Vranya. The trial of Mehemed Ruchdi Pasha, who is also charged with complicity in the murder of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, will be held at Smyrna.

The Turce Greek Communication was signed last Saturday.

The Turco-Greek Convention was signed last Saturday, and the Greek Government are arranging to take immediate possession of the ceded territory. Its administration will be provisional until the meeting of the Chambers, which will be asked to devise a form of Government.

Last Saturday morning President Garfield, as he was about to leave Washington, was shot by an assassin. Two serious wounds were inflicted, one on the right arm and a second above the hip in the right side. For some time it was feared the injuries would be mortal, but Wednesday's reports were more hopeful. The assassin was immediately arrested. He is named Charles Guiteau, describing himself as an attorney, of Chicago, and believed to be a disappointed place-hunter. Further particulars are given in another column. AMERICA

sir Edward Thornton, in taking leave of President Garfield, on Thursday week, had a very cordial reception. The President laid stress on the part taken by the British Minister in the resort to international arbitration in removing a possible cause of bitter differences between the two English-speaking

Daniel Macnamara was arrested at Washington on Tuesday for threatening to shoot Mr. Blaine. He states that he is not clear whether his mission was to kill the Secretary of State or Vice-President Arthur. He also declares that he was inspired by spirits to take General Grant's life during the Presidency of the latter, but was defeated in that object, adding that if an opportunity were given him he would explain how the prisoner Guiteau was prompted to assail President Garfield. It has been ascertained that Macnamara is an Irishman, living at Philadelphia, who has served in the United States regular army. He went to Washington on the 4th inst. to apply for

army. He went to Washington on the 4th list, to apply for a pension. At one time he was an inmate of an insane asylum, from which he was subsequently discharged.

Mr. Platt has withdrawn from the contest going on at Albany for the election of a senator for the State of New York.

President Garfield has appointed Mr. Hannibal Hamlin United States Minister to Spain; Mr. Charles Payson, Chargéd'Affaires at Copenhagen; and Mr. Henry Highland Garnett (coloured), United States Minister to Liberia.

The Duke of Sutherland and party left last Saturday for

The Duke of Sutherland and party left last Saturday for England in the Inman steamer City of Berlin.

Sixty thousand emigrants landed in New York during June, making 242,000 for the half year, 65,000 more than during the same period last year.

CANADA.

CANADA.

On Sunday the Marquis of Lorne visited Halifax, where extensive preparations had been made for his reception, including a review of the troops and a sham fight, a naval display in the harbour, and a regatta.

Three thousand militia were reviewed at St. John, New Brunswick, on the 1st inst. by the Governor-General, who complimented the men on their soldierly bearing. His Excellency left St. John last Saturday for Halifax.

The Quebec Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Thursday week.

Thursday week.

The Provincial Synod has passed a resolution that the Revised New Testament shall not come into public use until it has been approved by two successive Synods, and the votes of two thirds of each house.

# AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Legislative Assembly, on the motion of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, has passed, by 41 ayes against 38 noes, a vote of want of confidence in the general policy of the Cabinet. The Ministry have recommended the Governor to dissolve Parliament, but he refuses to do so.

The New South Wales Parliament met on the 5th inst., and it is expected that the business of the Session will be got through before Christmas. The revenue returns of the colony for the past quarter amount to £1,690,000, being an increase of £514,000 as compared with the same period of 1880. The total increase for the half-year is £979,000, and for the twelve months ending July 30 £1,610,000. There is an increase under almost every head of revenue. Customs show an augmentation for the year of £143,000, and railway receipts augmentation for the year of £143,000, and railway receipts of £320,000.

SOUTH AFRICA.

From Durban we learn that the Royal Commission is sitting daily at Pretoria discussing the financial arrangements of the Transvaal. Two Boers who were charged with the murder of Captain Elliott have been committed for trial.

The Boer Triumvirate have issued a manifesto in reference to the surrender of Potchefstroom. They set forth the circumstances of the surrender, and demand an acquittal from

the charge of treachery.

The Orange Free State Volksraad has been prorogued. It will meet in extraordinary session next September for the discussion of the railway scheme.

Ayoub Khan, according to the latest reports received at Bombay, left Herat on the 25th ult., with a force of all arms. The population of Bombay is upwards of 755,000, or 110,621 more than when the Census was taken in 1872.

The Hon, H. C. Vivian, her Majesty's Minister at has been appointed to succeed Sir. C. Wyke as Minister at Copenhagen.

The Roumanian Parliament was closed on the 30th ult. by a Royal message, in which King Charles expressed his thanks to the Chambers for the important measures passed.

Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, with his family, left Liverpool for the Dominion on the 30th. Sir Alexander proposes to visit Manitoba and the north-west territory during the summer, and will probably return to England in October.

Geneva, for the first time in its history, has had a race meeting, the sport including flat and hurdle races, and a steeple-chase; and the meeting has been so successful that it is intended to repeat it during the present season.

The July number of the Palestine Exploration Society's Quarterly Statement contains full particulars of the very remarkable discoveries which have been made in the last few months.

Twenty-two persons have been sentenced at Cork to various terms of imprisonment for rioting at Schull.

### MUSIC.

# ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni" was given here, for the first time this season, on Saturday, when Madame Adelina Patti, as Linda, sang and acted with fine effect, both in the brilliant and the impassioned portions of the music. In the former respect the delivery of the aria "O luce di quest' anima" was a triumph of florid vocalisation; the declamation in the great scene with Antonio (Linda's father) in the second act, and in that of Linda's delirium, having been admirable examples of dramatic power. It was many years since Madame Patti had appeared here in this character, and it is to be hoped that a less period will elapse before her repetition of it. The cast of the opera was very efficiently completed by Madame Scalchi as Pierotto, Signor Marini as Carlo, Signor Cotogni as Antonio, and Signor De Reszké as the Prefect.

The next specialty was the performance of "Roberto il Diavolo," announced for Thursday, of which we must speak next week.

A Rubinstein concert was given in the Royal Italian Opera House on Saturday afternoon, when that eminent composer played his new fantasia in C major, with orchestral accompaniments—a long, diffuse, and uninteresting piece, the extreme mechanical difficulties of which are disproportioned to its intrinsic musical value. In subsequent unaccompanied solos—especially a transcription of the march from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens"—Herr Rubinstein appeared to far greater advantage. His fifth symphony (recently noticed by us), the overture to "Euryanthe," and vocal pieces finely sung by Madame Albani, completed the programme. Herr Rubinstein, M. Dupont, and Signor Bevignani were the conductors. A Rubinstein concert was given in the Royal Italian Opera M. Dupont, and Signor Bevignani were the conductors.

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Lohengrin" was to have been performed for the first time this season on Saturday evening, with a repetition of Madame Christine Nilsson's fine representation of the character of Elsa, which has often before been a feature in the cast of the work at this establishment. The opera, however, was suddenly changed, in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Campanini, and "Faust" was repeated, with Madame Nilsson as Margherita, and other familiar features.

"Il Rinnegato"—by the Baron Bodog Orczy—was announced for production this (Saturday) evening.

nounced for production this (Saturday) evening.

#### DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The Meiningen Court Company gave a performance of "Preciosa" on Monday, which was announced for repetition on the two following evenings. The work is a four-act drama by P. A. Wolff, for which Carl Maria von Weber wrote an overture and incidental music; and in this shape it was originally produced at Berlin in 1821—the period of the completion of Weber's first important opera, "Der Freischütz," which was composed before "Preciosa," but was not produced until immediately after it.

The drama is founded on Cervantes' romantic tale of the beautiful and fascinating gipsy girl, who proves to have been stolen from a wealthy family, to which she is restored, obtaining also the hand of a lover of good condition, who had offered her marriage and turned gipsy himself on her account.

"Preciosa" was given in an English version at Covent Garden Theatre in 1825; and the music alone has several times been heard in concert performance. Like that of

times been heard in concert performance. Like that of Weber's operas, it is full of beauty and character, and especially of "local colour;" genuine Spanish and gipsy melodies being felicitously introduced. The overture, with its melodies being felicitously introduced. The overture, with its opening bolero movement and the characteristic gipsy march, the beautiful ballet music, and the fragmentary passages occasionally accompanying the stage declamation, were well rendered by a select band directed by Herr Reiff. The one vocal solo—the charming song for Preciosa, "Einsam bin ich"—was sung with much refinement by Fraulein Schweighofer, whose acting was, throughout, especially excellent. Indeed, the dramatic performance was generally of a high order, even the subordinate parts having been well filled. Special mention is due to Fraulein Schmidt's admirable representation of the old gipsy woman Viarda, and to Herr Hassel's Special mention is due to Fraulein Schmidt's admirable representation of the old gipsy woman Viarda, and to Herr Hassel's quaint impersonation of Pedro, the wooden-legged Schloszvogt. The character of the gipsy captain was very well rendered by Herr Nesper, as were those of Donna Clara and Don Fernando, and Don Eugenio de Azevedo, and Don Francisco and Don Alonzo de Carcamo, respectively, by Frau Berg, Herr Richard, Herr Nollet, Herr Teller, and Herr Arndt. The scenery is very beautiful, and the stage management of rare excellence. "Preciosa," as so given, should prove attractive for more than the three representations originally announced. originally announced.

The orchestral concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music-given at St. James's Hall yesterday Academy of Music—given at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week—brought forward a very clever pianoforte concerto, and a well written "Te Deum," the former by a young composer named G. J. Bennett, the latter by Mr. W. Sewell. Each work is full of promise. The concerto was well played by Miss M. Willett, other meritorious performances having been given by Misses Ellis, Gyde, and Evans (pianoforte), and Mr. F. Arnold (violin). The prominent vocalists were Misses Thudicum, Woolley, Clements, and S. Jones, and Mr. B. Davies. There was a good orchestra (led by M. Sainton) and a bright chorus; and the performances were skilfully conducted by Mr. W. Shakspeare.

The annual concert of Signor Arditi the worthy conductor

The annual concert of Signor Arditi the worthy conductor of Her Majesty's Theatre—took place yesterday (Friday) week, at the Marlborough Rooms, as already briefly stated. A varied selection of vocal music—including several pleasing compositions by Signor Arditi—was effectively rendered by Mdlies. Ilma di Murska, Juch, Tremelli, Dotti, de Belocca, and Giulietta Arditi, Madame Marie Roze, and Signori Ravelli, Runcio, Lazzarini, Del Puente, Galassi, and Monti. M. Hollman played a violoncello solo with great skill, and Mdlle. Giulietta Arditi gave two recitations with excellent Mdlle. Giulietta Arditi gave two recitations with excellent

Madame Sophie Menter gave a second pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

Herr Rubinstein gave his sixth and last recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played a long and varied selection of pianoforte pieces of different schools and periods. Among several highly successful displays was the wondrous execution of his transcription of the march from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," which was, as usual, enthusiastically encored.

Signor Consolo gave a Matinée at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, when his programme included brilliant violin performances by himself, and concertante pieces in association with Herr Reisenhauer, the pianist.

The second concert of the pupils of Madame Sainton-Dolby's vocal academy took place at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, the programme having been of a varied

Among the other concerts given this week were Mr. Edwin Bending's festival concert of English and American music at

the Royal Albert Hall, and Miss Emma Barker's Matinée the Royal Albert Hall, and Miss Emma Barker's Matinée Musicale at 23, Rutland-gate, by permission of the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton and Lady May Egerton—both on Monday; Mr. Edwin C. Such's orchestral concert on Wednesday evening at the Royal Academy of Music; the fourth and last of Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert's chamber concerts on Thursday evening at the Royal Academy Concert-Room; and on the same evening the annual concert of Miss Alice Sydney Burvett, the Australian pianist, at Steinway Hall, assisted by eminent artists. eminent artists.

Master Victor Benham, a juvenile pianist from America, is about to make his appearance here. American journals speak in the highest terms both of his performance and of his compositions.

# HOME NEWS.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. W. H. Bagshawe, Q.C., to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 35.

Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., has been unanimously nominated Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1882.

A new railway line was opened to Bantry, county Cork, on Monday, bringing the communication within eleven miles of Glengariff.

Lord Rosebery at his rent audit has again remitted 15 per cent on the half-year's rents due at Lady Day from the tenants on his Lordship's estates at Mentmore.

The National Rose Society will hold an exhibition at Sheffield on the 14th inst., and a third at Manchester on Aug. 24, for the benefit of northern rose-growers, whose flowers do not attain perfection so early as in the southern

Her Majesty's Government have appointed the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres Chief Commissioner, and Sir Charles T. Bright, Professor D. E. Hughes, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Webber as Commissioners at the forthcoming International Electrical Exhibition and Congress at Paris.

General Sir Richard James Dacres, G.C.B., has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of General Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, Bart., G.C.B.,

Pursuant to recommendations from the committee of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, the Mason Science College, and other educational institutions, the Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday decided to invite the British Association to hold the annual meeting in 1883 in Birmingham.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that the Queen has made the following appointment to the Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, Alexander Condie Stephen, Esq., a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

In the account, given in another page, of the Royal Visit to King's College, London, and the conversazione held there on Saturday evening, we have omitted to state that the Prince's reception-room and the refreshment-room were decorated by Messrs. Liberty and Co., in the Eastern style, which had a very effective appearance

During the fourth week of June there were 86,404 paupers in the metropolis, of whom 48,293 were indoor and 38,111 outdoor. This is an increase over the corresponding period of 1880 of 2278. The vagrants relieved on the last day of the fourth week of June numbered 693, of whom 491 were men, 164 women, and 38 children under sixteen years of age.

There were 2486 births and 1440 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 18, and the deaths by 42, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox declined to 52, of which 22 were in private dwalling the property of the propert private dwelling-houses; the number of new cases admitted to the hospitals fell to 254.

The forty-seventh annual conference of the British Temperance League opened in Sheffield on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. J. Barlow, J.P. (Bolton). There were about 200 delegates from different parts of the country. Mr. E. B. Dawson, J.P. (Lancaster), read the annual report, which set forth, as evidences of the progress of the Temperance cause, the two successful divisions in the House of Commons on the local option resolution, the affirmation of the English Sunday closing resolution, the carrying of the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill through its second reading, and the satisfactory results of the Sunday Closing Act in Ireland. the Sunday Closing Act in Ireland.

The Lords of the Education Department have issued an appeal to members of school committees and boards and those interested in elementary schools to aid in the formation of savings banks in connection with these schools. The returns for the past year show that savings banks have been established in 1087 schools in England and Wales, and in 62 schools in Scotland.—Last Saturday evening a penny bank, established by the National Thrift Society, was opened (by permission of the London School Board) at the Fox board schools, Notting-hill-gate. The depositors were nearly 300 in number, and the hill-gate. The depositors were nearly 300 in number, and the amount deposited exceeded £100.

amount deposited exceeded £100.

The annual general meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain was held on Thursday week in Wullis's Rooms, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. There was a good attendance of members. In opening the proceedings, his Grace gave some account of the action taken by the Council with reference to certain matters discussed at the last annual meeting. He then vacated the presidential chair (his year of office having expired), and was unanimously re-elected. Father de Robiano was introduced to the meeting, and gave an address "Upon the Present State of the Catholic Church in Prussia," after which the annual report was taken into consideration. This which the annual report was taken into consideration. This document, which detailed the policy adopted by the Union with reference to certain public questions of importance during the last year, and which gave a general sketch of its operations, was unanimously adopted; and the proceedings were brought to a close by the re-election of Lords Petre and Denbigh as treasurers.

With respect to the extraordinary heat at the beginning of this week, the meteorological return states that the thermometer in London registered 92 in the shade. On Tuesday night, however, about ten o'clock, rain began to fall, and a heavier thunderstorm than any experienced since the summer of 1878 passed over the metropolis. For several hours the flashes of lightning were vivid and continuous, while the peals of thunder were loud and frequent. Storms are also reported from all parts of the country, and telegraphic communication with the North has been greatly interrupted through the breaking of wires. Some persons have been killed by the lightning, and much damage has been done to telegraphic instruments and house property. From Blackburn it is reported, in a somewhat cart-before-the-horse way, that deafening peals of thunder were followed by vivid flashes of lightning peals of thunder were followed by vivid flashes of lightning. Four deaths have taken place among the troops at Aidershott through the excessive heat during the sham light on the Fox Hills on Monday; and deaths from sunstroke have occurred elsewhere.



1. Aide-de-Camp delivering instructions where to take up position

f. A bit shy. 3, The "Advance Guard,"

A small but select sudience
 Advance in review order.

Counting the numbers of a lattislism.

6. General salute—" Present Arms."
The Hon. Artillery Company—Field Battery marching past.

7. In the train, a quiet game.

12. An awkward customer to mount

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, who has been surrounded by the members of her family now in England, has been busy in entertaining

during the week.

The Queen, who has been surrounded by the members of her family now in England, has been busy in entertaining during the week.

The Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer arrived at the castle yesterday week, and lunched with her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission of the Exhibition at Melbourne, presented to the Queen a medal of Victorian gold from the Commissioners of the exhibition. Her Majesty held an Investiture in the afternoon of the orders of St. Michael and St. George, of the Bath, of the Star of India, and of the Indian Empire, both in the military and civil divisions; Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; and Sir Francis Dillon Bell was invested with the insignia of the second class of the order, but was not knighted. Major Euston Henry Sartorius, 59th Foot, received from her Majesty the decoration of the Victoria Cross. The Queen entered the Throne-Room accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady of the Bedchamber, the great officers of State, and the gentlemen in waiting. The Prince of Wales and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar returned afterwards to London. A guard of honour of the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle. Luncheon was served in the Waterloo Gallery; and levée dress was worn. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Mistress of the Robes, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Duchess of Abercorn, Vice-Admiral Lord John Ilay, Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Major Wernher, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, and Sir Thomas Brassey.

The Duke and Duchess of Comnaught and Prince Leopol

arrived at the castle last Saturday. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen; and the Grand Duke of Hesse, who had passed the day in town, returned to the castle at

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Duke and and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. B. F. Westcott, D.D., officiating. In the afternoon the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Victoria of Hesse took a drive. Prince Leopold and the Grand Duke of Hesse went to Claremont. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left the castle after dinner and drove home to Bageshot.

The Duc d' Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, and his son, Prince Antoine d'Orléans, visited the Queen on Monday and remained to luncheon. Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse left for Claremont. Princess Beatrice came to London and went to Drury Lane Theatre in the evening, returning to the coefficient of the co

the castle afterwards. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty on Tuesday.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with their youngest children, have arrived from Berlin on a visit to the Queen.

Her Majesty holds a grand Review of Volunteers to-day (Saturday) in Windsor Great Park, of which Mr. William Simpson our well-known arrivet has received the Ouenn's com-

Simpson, our well-known artist, has received the Queen's com-

mands to paint a picture.

Earl Sydney, Earl and Countess Granville, the Countess Dowager of Gainsborough, Lord Thurlow, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and Captain and Mrs. Bigge have dined with the

A Council will be held by her Majesty at Windsor next

The marriage of Princess Victoria of Hesse with the Crown

The marriage of Princess Victoria of Hesse with the Crown Prince of Sweden is fixed for Sept. 20.

The Queen telegraphed to the United States Minister in London immediately upon hearing of the attempted assassination of President Garfield, expressing the deepest concern, and desiring to be kept advised of the President's condition. Her Majesty has received through Captain Barrow the golden axe which has been sent for her acceptance by the King of Ashantae.

King of Ashantee.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES,

The Prince and Princess of Wales have, as usual, been fully occupied in the exercise of their various duties, both in receiving their friends and in their active co-operation in occupied in the exercise of their various duties, both in receiving their friends and in their active co-operation in works of charity, and in giving éclat with their presence to réunions both civil and military. The Prince presided at the latest meeting of the Governors of Wellington College, held at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness and the Princess opened the new infirmary of the parish of St. Marylebone at Ladbroke-grove-road, Notting-hill. The Prince and Princess, the Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse were present at the meet of the Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park, the Prince being on Lord Castlereagh's coach. His Royal Highness was present at the Investiture held by the Queen at Windsor. On Saturday the Prince and Princess visited King's College for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful students and scholars in the various departments. A guard of honour of the 1st Middlesex Volunteers was drawn up in front of the college; the Royal guests being received by the Duke of Cambridge, president of the institution, Canon Barry, principal, and the members of the college staff. The Duc de Montpensier and Prince Antoine d'Orléans visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, the Prince afterwards visiting the Duc de Montpensier and the Duc d'Aumale at Claridge's Hotel. The Prince and Princes dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. On Monday their Royal Highnesses went to Aldershott, and were present at a divisional field-day; and On Monday their Royal Highnesses went to Aldershott, and were present at a divisional field-day; and afterwards lunched at the camp with Lieutenant-General Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons, returning to town in the afternoon. The Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were of the Royal party. Prince Waldemar of Denmark arrived from Denmark on a visit to the Frince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were at the Gaicty Theatre in the evening. The Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeta of Hesse arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday from Claremont.

Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of

Connaught, and the Duke d'Aumale have lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

The Prince, president of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, will lay the foundation-stone of the Central Institution, in Exhibition-road, South Kensington, on the 18th inst.

The banquet at the Trinity House has been fixed for the 20th inst.; and, in the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Master, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will preside.

The Prince and Princess will pay a state visit to Brighton on the 21st inst., to open the new hospital for children.

Colonel Sir Herbert Sandford has presented the Prince, on

behalf of the Commissioners of the Melbourne International Exhibition, a medal of pure Victorian gold, struck specially for services rendered by his Royal Highness as President of

the Royal Commission for the exhibition.

The Prince of Wales has given Mr. Barraud sittings for his portrait in Mr. Barraud's picture of "The House of Lords." The Princess has also sat to Mr. Barraud for her photograph.

Her Royal Highness and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have selected three water-colour drawings of Mr. Bernard Horwitz.

The Hon. Harry Tyrwhitt Tyrwhitt-Wilson is appointed Equerry in Waiting to the Prince, vice Captain H. F. Stephenson, R.N., resigned, and Captain H. F. Stephenson an extra Equerry to his Royal Highness.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales visited the gold-mines of Ballarat on the 29th ult., and on the next day a ball was given in their honour by the Mayor of Melbourne. Their Royal Highnesses are in good health, and left Melbourne on Tuesday evening on a visit to Sandhurst. left Melbourne on Tuesday evening on a visit to Sandhurst. A telegram has been received from Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clauwilliam, commanding the Detached Squadron, dated Melbourne, July 5, reporting that there is no foundation what-ever for a rumour circulated on Monday respecting an accident to either Prince Albert Edward or Prince George of Wales.

The Duke of Edinburgh, after passing Saturday night on board the Hercules, lunched and dined with the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Peterhoff on Sunday, and also paid visits to several members of the Imperial family. A state dinner was given at Peterhoff on Monday in honour of his Royal Highness. The children of the Duke and Duchess arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, and were conveyed across the Solent in her Majesty's ship Sprightly, landing at Cowes, whence they proceeded to Osborne Cottage.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Duke of Verkley

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Duke of York's School on Tuesday, and inspected the boys and the schools.

School on Tuesday, and inspected the boys and the schools.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, Slough, last Saturday, when her Royal Highness distributed the prizes obtained by the pupils at the last examination. The Duke was called to the Bench of Gray's Inn at a pension held on Monday. The Duchess opened a bazaar on Wednesday at the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, the object of the bazaar being for the good of our soldiers by the establishment of army coffee-house taverns.

Prince Leonald and the other guests of the Duke of St.

Prince Leopold and the other guests of the Duke of St. Albans at Bestwood Lodge visited the Castle Art-Museum at Nottingham, yesterday week. After lunching in the building, the Prince and party inspected the various galleries of art. In the evening there was a fancy ball at Bestwood, at which his Royal Highness appeared as Louis XV. The Prince closed his visit on Saturday, being escorted by a detachment of the Sherwood Rangers to Daybrook station, whence he travelled to town. His Royal Highness has been elected Queen's Trustee of the British Museum, and it is stated that he will be put on the Standing Committee.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their house in Grosvenor-square yesterday week. His Royal Highness had a dinner party at Gloucester House on Saturday. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Due d'Aumale dined with the Duke. Covers were laid for twenty-six.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, were present at the Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall last Saturday. The Duke, president of the Richmond Horticultural Society, attended the annual exhibition in the Old Deep Park Pickpurged. Deer Park, Richmond.

Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen) designs to found a small convalescent home at Hampton Court for poor women who have been recently con-Hampton Court for poor women who have been recently confined. The Princess was present at an amateur performance at Mrs. Freuke's, Cromwell House, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the charity. Her Royal Highness distributed the prizes at the summer exhibition of the Twickenham Horticultural and Cottage Garden Society, held in the grounds of the Orleans Club, yesterday (Friday). The Princess has consented to distribute the prizes at the summer fête at the Home for Little Boys at Farningham on the 23rd inst.

The Empress Eugénie left town on Saturday last for

The Duc d'Aumale has dined with Baroness Burdett-

#### Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett. FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Miss Mynie T. Dalton, the niece of Lady Lisgar, was married on the 23rd ult. to Mr. Entwisle, of Kilworth House, Leicestershire, and of Roach House and Foxholes, Lancashire. The marriage took place at Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, the residence of Sir Francis Turville and Lady Lisgar. After the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Entwisle left for the English lakes, en route to Scotland.

A marriage was solemnised last Saturday at St. Peter's, A marriage was solemnised last Saturday at St. Feter's, Eaton-square, between Mr. Montague Thorold, brother of Sir John Thorold, Bart., of Syston Park, Grantham, and Lady Rivers, widow of Lord Rivers. Directly after the ceremony the newly-wedded pair left for their house at Sunninghill.

The marriage settled between Mr. Frank Sutton, only son of Captain and Mrs. Francis Sutton, with Lady Susan Lascelles, is fixed for the 21st inst.

# ART NOTES.

Mr. William Simpson, the well-known Special Artist of this Journal, has been honoured with a commission to execute for her Majesty a water-colour drawing of the Royal Review of Volunteer Corps in Windsor Park.

Mr. Millais' picture "Cinderella," one of the chief attractions in the Royal Academy Exhibition, which was painted for the proprietors of this journal, for reproduction as the Coloured Print in the *Illustrated London News* Christmas Number next year, has been sold to Mr. McLean, publisher and printseller, in the Haymarket.

The Queen has constituted the Society of Painters in Water Colours 'a Royal society, and has thus graciously given expression to the public appreciation of this distinguished body of artists.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Arts, the report of the council stated that it is flourishing in every way. Its numbers are increasing, its finances are in a sound condition, its usefulness is as great as ever, and its influence is as wide-spread and its reputation as high as at any period of its long and prosperous career.

A statue of Mr. Gladstone, executed by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, will shortly be sent to the foundry at Thames Ditton, and, when cast in bronze, will be set up in the east end of London. It is presented to the citizens of London by Mr. Theodore Bryant, of the firm of Bryant and May, and is over nine teet in height.

# BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Some fears were expressed, when the first results of the Hospital Sunday collections were made known, that the total would be a small one. Happily, it is certain already that the amount collected is considerably larger than that raised last year, and many returns have yet to come in. About £27,000 was received at the Mansion House on account of the fund.

Lord Brabazon has given £50 to the National Health Society for the purpose of placing seats and planting trees, in suitable positions in London, for the benefit of pedestrians.

The eighty-third anniversary festival in connection with The eighty-third anniversary festival in connection with the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held at Brighton on Wednesday week. In the evening a banquet in the dome at the Royal Pavilion was attended by nearly six hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., Provincial Grand Master of Durham, presided. The subscriptions and donations already received this year in aid of the schools were stated to amount to £115,830.

The Earl of Northbrook distributed the prizes on Thursday week to the boys on board the school-frigate Conway, in the Mersey. He spoke of the improvements that were being made in the Navy as keeping pace with the times; and especially referred to the services which the mercantile marine were able to confer upon the country in time of war.

Earl Nelson presided the same day at the annual meeting of the Tailors' Benevolent Institution, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. He pointed out the advantages which were to be gained from belonging to such an association.

The Duchess of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Duke, on Saturday last distributed the prizes at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, the ceremony being witnessed by a numerous and distinguished company. An address was delivered by the Bishop of Carlisle, who presided.

On the same day the Earl of Lytton presided at a similar ceremony at the London Orphan Asylum, Watford.

ceremony at the London Orphan Asylum, Watford.

Mr. Mundella presided on Saturday night at the seventysecond anniversary festival of the Artists' Benevolent Fund at
the Freemasons' Tavern. The chairman proposed the toast
of the evening, "Prosperity to the Artists' Benevolent
Fund," in an eloquent and humorous address, which he
concluded by an energetic appeal for a charity which, as he
pointed out, carried on a most beneficent work. Later in the
evening Mr. Lambton Young, the secretary, announced
donations and subscriptions of over £1200, including the
annual 100 guineas from her Majesty, and £100 bequeathed
to the fund by Miss Landseer. to the fund by Miss Landseer.

The military tournament, in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, held at the Agricultural Hall during the past fortnight, was brought to a close on Saturday. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their family, were present. By this display £500 have been added to the funds of the asylum.

Miss Rye started in the Sarmatian, with sixty-five little girls, last Saturday, for Canada, and hopes to receive a second party of children in the autumn. Application for admission of destitute little girls into the London Home may now be made to Miss Steel, Avenue House, Peckham Rye.

Mr. John Holms, M.P., presided on the same day at the annual examination and distribution of prizes to the orphan children in the Warchousemen and Clerks' Schools at Cater-These accommodate about 200 children of both sexes who, having received a good education, are placed at the proper time in situations.

Lord Aberdare presided at the fifty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was held on the 2nd inst. at St. James's Hall. The Countess Spencer delivered the principal prizes to some of the successful male and female competitors, pupils, and female teachers of metropolitan schools, who had written essays on "Man's Duty Towards Animals."

In the afternoon the thirteenth anniversary of the Evangelical Protestart Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital was held at the Institution, South Tottenham, the Lord Mayor presiding.

Last Saturday the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board made their annual visitation to Leavesden Asylum, which is near King's Langley, Hertfordshire, and contains about 2000 of the imbecile poor chargeable to the London rates. There were present many gentlemen who take an active part in the local government of London. The institution is a self-maintaining one as far as possible, a farm growing much of the food, and the inmates making their own clothes. At the conclusion of the visit great satisfaction was expressed with the work carried out under Mr. J. Bill Sedgwick, the chairman of the committee, by the officers, Dr. Case, Mr. Walker, and the Rev. Mr. Watson. Last Saturday the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums

At the annual distribution of prizes by the Countess of Dartmouth at Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum, yesterday week, Mr. W. H. Rogers, the chairman, stated that £45,000 had been contributed to the funds of the institution by ladies.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., M.P., supported by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Professor Ayrton, and others, presided on Monday at the annual meeting and distribution of prizes in connection with the Artisans' Institute, Castle-street, Longacre. The annual report, which gave a satisfactory account of the institute's work, was read by Mr. Hodgson Pratt.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain The almula meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held at the Mansion House on Monday, the Lord Mayor presiding. The adoption of the report was moved by the Marquis of Hertford, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. Thirty-one fountains and forty-four troughs were erected last year, making 462 fountains for human beings and 459 troughs for animals under the charge of the association. The City Corporation has granted a site in Smithfield for a large trough with two fountains attached, which will be the city of Mrs. Philip Tayalla. attached, which will be the gift of Mrs. Philip Twells.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present the same afternoon at the half-yearly meeting of the British Orphan Asylum, at Slough, when her Royal Highness presented the prizes to the pupils who were successful in the Midsummer examination. The Bishop of Carlisle presided.

An amateur performance of "The School for Scandal," in aid of the fund for the oppressed Jews in Southern Russia, was given on Tuesday at the Imperial Theatre.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Arethusa and Chichester training ships on Wednesday. The vessels lie off Greenhithe.

The Duchess of Connaught opened a bazaar on Wednesday at the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington; the object of the bazaar being for the good of our soldiers by the establishment of Army coffee-house taverns.

The annual thanksgiving fête in commemoration of the opening of Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home (eleven years ago) was held on Thursday, in the new buildings and grounds of the Boys' Home, in Stepney-causeway.

A dramatic performance in aid of H.M.S. Doterel Fund is to be given this evening at Aberdeen House, Argyle-street.

### THE SILENT MEMBER.

Horrors on horror's head accumulate. The foul murder on the Brighton line had not been dismissed from the public mind when there came the painful news of the attempt by a miserable place-hunter to assassinate General Garfield, President of the United States, in Washington, on Saturday morning last. Naturally, the sympathy aroused in this country for the wounded President found brief but hearty expression in both Houses of Parliament. Earl Granville was especially happy. In giving the Marquis of Salisbury the latest intelligence regarding the condition of the distinguished sufferer, the noble Earl spoke with feeling of "this most sad event;" and said, "the sympathy of this country with the President and the people of the United States is increasing every hour." Sir Stafford Northcote was almost equally felicitous in his allusion to "the terrible and atrocious crime;" and, although the Prime Minister was not on Monday in a position to communicate the encouraging tidings subsequently published regarding the improvement in General Garfield's health, Mr. Gladstone yet improved the occasion by a hopeful reference to the state of the illustrious patient, and by speaking of the outrage as one that attracted the attention of the whole world, and "deeply affects the feelings and welfare of a nation not only, I may say, friendly to us, but I believe growing more friendly from year to year."

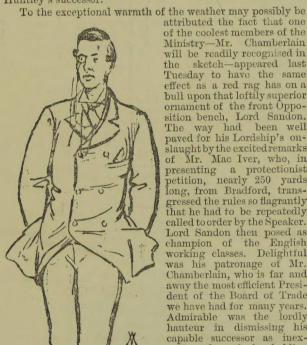
The House of Lords still awaits with more or less patience the Irish Land Bill. Humbler but still neathly recommended.

The House of Lords still awaits with more or less patience The House of Lords still awaits with more or less patience the Irish Land Bill. Humbler but still useful measures are quickly being passed. Now and then, as on Thursday week, noble Lords enlarge the range of their vision, and bring such Imperial questions as the settlement of the Greek frontier on the conversational anvil. Lord Stratheden and Campbell did not gain the papers he asked for; but obtained from Earl Granville a concise statement that an International Commission would see to the evacuation by Turkey of the territories, which would add some 5000 square miles to Greece.

The Duke of Argyll bestowed a damaging blow on the

The Duke of Argyll bestowed a damaging blow on the Government by his able and luminous speech yesterday week showing that the Bessborough Commission had practically reported on exparte information from the tenants, to the disadvantage of the landlords; and Lord Salisbury's preliminary growl in support of the noble Duke's argument may be taken as a token of the trenchant opposition the Land Bill will encounter when it reaches the Upper House.

The unusual heat of the weather at the commencement of the week found their Lordships still in their places; but the comments made last Tuesday, at the timely instigation of the Earl of Camperdown, on the four or six deaths from sunstroke that occurred, unfortunately, at the Aldershott Review of Monday, will lead to more consideration being paid, it is to be loved to the comfort of the troops at the camp. These day was Monday, will lead to more consideration being paid, it is to be hoped, to the comfort of the troops at the camp. Tuesday was sultrier. Yet their Lordships sat an hour and three quarters, the business comprising, in addition to the reference to the deplorable fatalities at Aldershott, the first reading of the Lord Chancellor's Bill to Amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, and Lord Carrington's statistical début as Lord



of the coolest members of the Ministry—Mr. Chamberlain will be readily recognised in the sketch—appeared last Tuesday to have the same effect as a red rag has on a bull upon that loftily superior ornament of the front Opposition bench, Lord Sandon.
The way had been well paved for his Lordship's onslaught by the excited remarks of Mr. Mac Iver, who, in presenting a protectionist petition, nearly 250 yards long, from Bradford, transgressed the rules so flagrantly that he had to be repeatedly called to order by the Speaker.
Lord Sandon then posed as
champion of the English
working classes. Delightful
was his patronage of Mr.
Chamberlain, who is far and
away the most efficient President of the Board of Thydo dent of the Board of Trade we have had for many years. Admirable was the lordly

Admirable was the lordry hauteur in dismissing his capable successor as inexperienced, and in holding the motion for adjournment over the head of the Premier, lest he should not yield to his the Maruh for a return—in English—of the tandyield to his demand for a return—in English—of the tariff proposed by the French Commissioners. But even his Lordship may, perhaps, now admit that Mr. Gladstone's bantering reply was hardly less admirable; whilst the apology Lord Sandon made to Mr. Chamberlain was proof conclusive of the telling nature of the Prime Minister's defence of his singularly able Minister at the Board of Trade. Lord Sandon secured his object, however, in a promise of the return asked for with such warmth.

Mr. Gladstone's intimation that the Parliamentary Oaths Bill would be included in the "massacre of the innocents" had the effect of bringing Mr. Bradlaugh's name before the House again on Tuesday. The heterodox and excluded member for Northampton, on learning the decision with regard to the bill, wrote to the Speaker a letter, in which he firmly insisted on his right to take his section the House, and openly announced his intention of asserting his right. A question from Colonel Makins led the Speaker to read this epistle, and to add that he had "given special directions to the Serjeant-at-Arms to enforce the order of this House" (the purport of which was that Captain Gosset "do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House until he shall "the traditional transfer the traditional transfer the traditional transfer to the statement of the House") engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House Lord Randolph Churchill was for expunging the said letter from the order book. But the matter dropped upon Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone coinciding that the further conduct of this ticklish question should be left to the

The tediously protracted debates in Committee on the Irish Land Bill continue, the tedium being occasionally relieved by the unconventional intervention of Lord Randolph Churchill, the unconventional intervention of Lord Randolph Churchill, the Comet of the House. A gallant fight for the landowners is still being made by the front Opposition bench; but the Ministerial majorities of from sixty to over a hundred sweep all adverse amendments away. Clause 7 was stoutly contested on Monday; but on Tuesday was agreed to by 289 to 157 votes. Clause 8 was also sanctioned. Wednesday saw clause 13 on the table; and an amendment by Mr.

Litton brought up Mr. Forster with the important proposal that the Commission be empowered to advance money to owners of holdings not exceeding £30 valuation when the said owners had settled with their tenants as to rent that had been due, the loans to be repaid in fifteen years, and the advance to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. These advances are to be made, it may be added, from the funds of the Irish

# THE CHURCH.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS,

Chapman, T. C., to be Chaplain of Christ Church, Laxey, Isle of Man.

Clarke, Peter Watkin; Incumbent of St. Oswald's, Hebburn.

Disbrowe, Canon, Rector of Benington, near Boston; Rural Dean.

Dudley, H. T., Curate of Aldridge; Vicar of Bradwell, Derbyshire.

Dyce, A. F.; Summer Chaplain at St. Martin-Lantosque, Nice.

Foster, John Priestley, Vicar of Mirfield; Vicar of Elmore.

Greenstreet, E. F.; Minor Canon in Rochester Cathedral.

Guest, W. G., Rector of All Saints', York; Rector of Lymm, Cheshire,

Heath Frank; Vicar of Pitstone, Bucks.

Iredell, Henry Shrubb; Minister of St. Barnabas, Tunbridge Wells.

Jackson, Edmund, jun.; Rector of Gillmorton, Leicestershire,

Johnson, Frederick, Senior Curate of Elwell; Surrogate.

Leakey, Peter Nettleton; Rector of Blaby, Leicestershire.

Liddell, Edward Thomas; Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.

Macnaught, John; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, North-end.

Mitchell, H. A.; Vicar of Pemberton, Wigan.

Norton, Thomas, Curate; Rector of Witchling, near Sittingbourne.

Sanderson, James, Curate of East Dereham; Assistant Curate of Ewell.

Vardon, Stanley Arthur; Rector of Speldhurst.

Watts, Robert Rowley. Vicar of Stower Payne, Dorset; Rural Dean of

Pimperne (first portion).

Whigham, Laurence R.; Vicar of Polesworth, Warwickshire,—Guardian.

The Ven. Archdeacon Hey, succentor of York Minster, has been appointed by the Archdishop of York to the precentorship with the prebend of Driffield annexed, and the Rev. Canon Fleming has been appointed to the succentorship.

The annual meeting of the Church Defence Institution was held at the National Society's Rooms, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, on Wednesday afternoon, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.

Soberton church, one of the most interesting in Hampshire, has been restored, under the care of Mr. Pink, of Win-chester, and was reopened on St. Peter's Day by the Bishop of Winchester, who preached on the occasion.

The parish church of All Saints', Fulham, which has been rebuilt at a cost of about £9000, will be consecrated by the Bishop of London this (Saturday) afternoon. The Archbishop of Canterbury will give an address after the consecration.

A chapel has, by the munificence of friends, been added to the Salisbury Theological College, established twenty years ago by the late Bishop Hamilton; and last week a series of services on the occasion of opening the building was held in the cathedral, the Bishop and about one hundred of the clergy of the discusse attending. of the diocese attending.

Last week the 800th anniversary of Peterborough Cathedral was held, the morrow of the saint to which the church is dedicated being chosen, as on St. Peter's Day itself the country clergy had their own services. A procession of more than 200 entered the western door (twenty honorary Canons preceding the Residentiary Chapter), singing with grand effect, in unison throughout, "We march, we march to victory." A special office followed, with suitable Psalms and Lessons, and, after a "Te Deum," the Bishop preached. The Dean afterwards gave a history of the founders and benefactors of the cathedral; and a public meeting in aid of a church extension fund in the discover was held.

The parish church of Portlemouth, near Kingsbridge, The parish church of Portlemouth, near Kingsbridge, South Devon, was reopened, after restoration, on Thursday week. The fabric, which is of the fifteenth century, the tower only remaining from an earlier church, had fallen into a pitiable state of decay, when Mr. Goucher, formerly one of the Curates of St. George's, Hanover-square, was appointed to the living, in 1879. On his representing this state of things to his patrons, the Dowager Duchess and the Duke of Cleveland, they immediately determined to undertake the entire restoration at their sole expense, and the work has been satisfactorily carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. I Piers St. Aubum at a cost of considerably more than 479000. J. Piers St. Aubyn, at a cost of considerably more than £2000.

The painted window erected by subscription in memory of the late Prebendary Auriol has been placed in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, in the new stone work on the south side Church, Fleet-street, in the new stone work on the south side of the church. The subject, Christ blessing little children, runs through the three main lights, the tracery openings being filled with angels and cherubs in rich colouring. The artist is Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street.—Three handsome Munich windows, representing the Crucifixion, have been placed by Messrs. Mayer and Co. in the Church of St. Mary, Charterhouse, to the memory of the Rev. W. B. R. Jacobson, a former Vicar of the parish; and a fourth light, containing a figure of St. Peter, in memory of Captain Rowland Bentinck Codd, late Governor of H.M. Prison, Clerkenwell.

# UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Class-lists and speech-days denote that the University year is ended, and that the school year will shortly close.

The following elections to open classical scholarships at The following elections to open classical scholarships at St. John's, Oxford, each of the annual value of £100 and tenable for five years, have been declared:—Mr. Rushforth, of Merchant Taylors' School, and Mr. Kingsford, of Rossall School. The following elections to physical science postmasterships at Merton are announced:—Mr. M. P. R. Dunstan, St. Paul's School, and Mr. H. A. Letts, St. Edward's School. The scholarships are of the yearly value of £80, and are tenable for five years. are tenable for five years.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, Alexander M'Intosh, B.A., was elected to a Fellowship.

The council of University College have appointed Mr. T. Roger Smith, professor of architecture in succession to Professor T. Hayter Lewis, who has lately resigned, and who has been appointed emeritus professor.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, on Saturday last distributed the prizes at King's College, and addressed the students, remarking that in the jubilee year of the institution its report was of a highly satisfactory character, especially alluding to the educational advantages that the council had decided on giving to women. In the evening a conversazione commemorated the jubilee of the institute.

The Nottingham University building, of which we gave an Illustration last week, was officially opened on Thursday week by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. Replying to the toast of his health, at a luncheon given by the Mayor, Prince Leopold expressed the hope that the college would send forth many men so trained to do good and honest work that to do work which was bad or dishonest should become simply impossible to them. Men such as these would be proud of their trade and proud of their town, and he did not believe that we became better citizens by being indifferent to the interests or honour of our town or our nation. The better citizen a

man was of Nottingham the better citizen would he be of England, and the truest sons of England would become the best citizens of the world. Speeches were also given by Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella. In the evening the Mayor and Sheriff gave a conversazione in the college building. There were also fireworks on the Trent Bridge cricket-ground and a concert was given in Castle Art Museum.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Dublin was held on Thursday week for the purpose of formally installing Lord Cairns as Chancellor and for conferring degrees.

There was a large gathering on Thursday week at Harrow School in the Speech-Room to witness the presentation of prizes and hear the "Speeches" delivered by the pupils.

The pupils at Hampton Grammar School had a glorious day of athletic sports, under the superintendence of the Rev. G. F. Heather, head master, the Rev. H. Adrian, second master, and others, on Saturday last; the prizes to the winners being distributed by Lady Cavagnari, who was gracefully introduced by Mr. Heather. The hearty cheering given by the boys to the prize-winners seemed to show that envy had small lodgment in their breasts.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the Mansion House in aid of the new Building Fund of the City of London College. Resolutions were passed in support of the object of the meeting, and a subscription-list was opened. Among the speakers were Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., and Mr. E. Clarke, M.P.

Wednesday week was Commemoration Day at Sherborne School, of which the Rev. E. M. Young is head master. A large assembly was entertained at luncheon in the school grounds after the speeches, and the day concluded with a concert, at which Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" was performed by the school choir.

Professor Henry Morley took the chair at a conference of the North London Branch of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, held at the Athenæum, Camden-road, yesterday week.

The 500th anniversary of the foundation of Hereford School was celebrated at Hereford on Thursday week with éclat.

#### LAW.

A rule nisi was granted on Monday in the Queen's Bench for a new trial in the libel case against the Morning Post arising out of the suggestion that Bend Or had been drugged. The application was made on the grounds that the verdict against the paper was against the weight of evidence, that the damages were excessive, and that there had been misdirection.

The Queen's Bench gave judgment on Monday against Mr. Mapleson in the action brought by the Crown Lessee of her Majesty's Theatre to recover possession of the premises, because of Mr. Mapleson's breach of the covenant in his lease to insure the premises against fire. Execution was stayed to enable the defendant to enable the enable enable the defendant to appeal.

An appeal was heard before Lord Coleridge on Monday, the point at issue being whether a tricycle propelled by steam should come under the provisions of the Act relating to locomotives. His Lordship decided that the tricycle in question was a locomotive within the meaning of the Act.

Lord Coleridge on Monday gave judgment in the case, Suffield v. the Bank of England, which raised the question Suffield v. the Bank of England, which raised the question whether the defendents could legally refuse to meet certain bank notes issued by them in the hands of a bonâ-fide holder. The notes were the produce of a forgery, the forgers having, after they got possession of the notes, altered the numbers; and the case also raised the question whether that was an alteration of the document in a "material particular." His Lordship was of opinion that it was not, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

The Lord Chief Justice on Monday made a rule absolute to strike Mr. Edmund Edmonds off the role of solicitors, because of his failure to pay over certain moneys received by him in trust.

The action against Sir Edmund Beckett for libelling the firm of Mears and Co., the founders who cast Big Ben, ended on Tuesday in a verdict for the plaintiffs; damages, £200.

At Highgate Police Court on Monday a lady who kept on her premises seven dogs and four puppies, and who had only four licenses, was fined 30s. and 5s. costs.

The Harvey tercentenary memorial was unveiled at Folkestone (Harvey's birthplace) on Wednesday, during the international meeting of medical men.

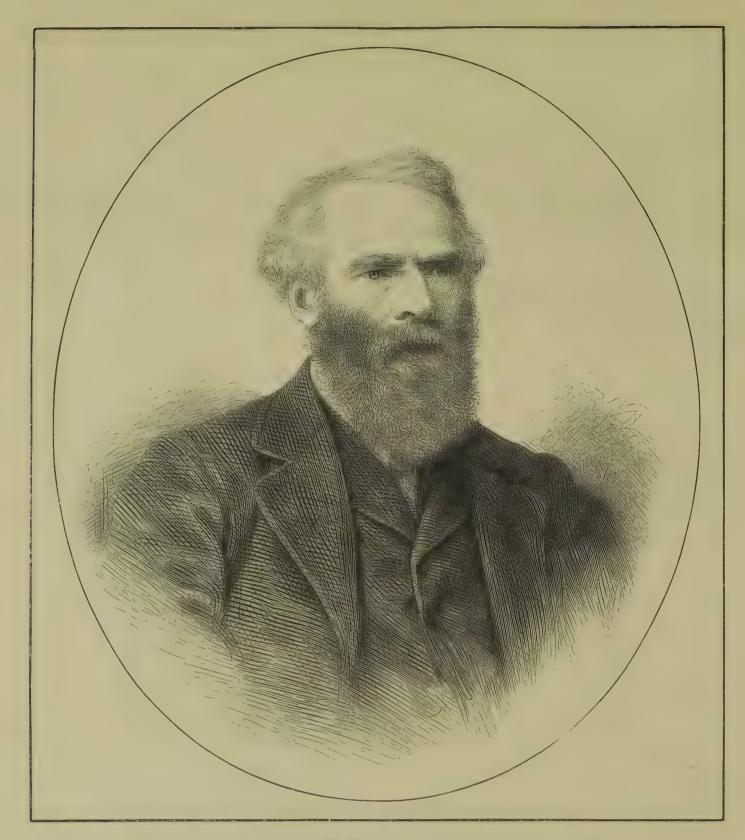
The National Rose Society's show at the Crystal Palace last Saturday was a very successful exhibition, and the attendance was one of the largest ever seen at these attractive and fashionable gatherings. Towards evening the feats of the fashionable gatherings. Towards evening the feats of the German Gymnastic Society were carried on in the Centre Transept. On Wednesday the annual Police Fête was held, and the week has been brimful of attractions at the palace.

Mr. Henry W. Klutschak, of Prague, Bohemia, the artist who accompanied Lieutenant F. Schwatka's American Franklin who accompanied Lieutenant F. Schwatka's American Franklin Search Expedition to King William's Land, in the Arctic Region, has requested us to correct a mistake in the title which was given to one of our Illustrations, published on the 25th ult., 'Graves of the Comrades of Sir John Franklin.' He informs us that his Sketch was intended to represent the graves of some whalers who died in the Arctic Region. There is no place on the shore of King William's Land where so is no place on the shore of King William's Land where so many graves are found together.

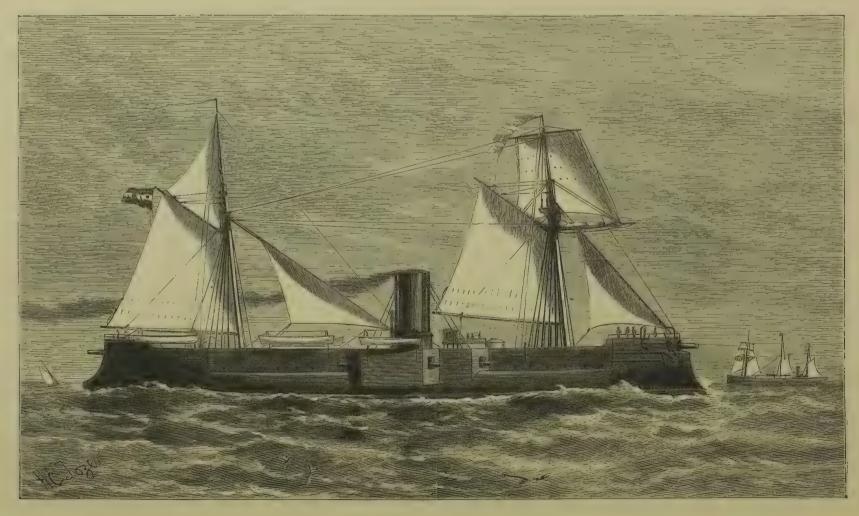
Messrs. Searle and Son, the well-known boat-builders, of Messrs. Searie and Son, the well-known boat-binders, or Stangate, Lambeth, have requested us to explain, with refer-ence to the "water-velocipede," that, although it is manu-factured by them, they are not the original patentees. We are now informed that Mr. Rufus M. Boniwell, auctioneer and house-agent of Surbiton, is the inventor and patentee, and was formerly employed by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, to construct these ingenious machines or aquatic vehicles for their use. His stock, but not the patent, was bought by Messrs. Searle, when he gave up this kind of business.

gave up this kind of business.

Her Majesty has appointed the following gentlemen Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire, viz.:—General Sir Donald M. Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India; Major-General T. F. Wilson, Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Major Evelyn Baring, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Sir S. C. Bayley, Resident at Hyderabad; Mr. J. Fergusson Major T. J. C. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat; Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the late Governor of Madras; Surgeon-Major Oliver Barnett, Army Medical Department; Surgeon John Anderson, Army Medical Department, Surgeon to the Governor-General of India; Surgeon-Major E. J. Waring, late Madras Medical Service; Surgeon-Major C. Morehead, late Bombay Medical Service; Surgeon-Major C. Morehead, late Bombay Medical Service; and Deputy-Surgeon-General Norman Chevers, M.D., formerly Principal Medical College, Calcutta. Principal Medical College, Calcutta.



THE RIGHT HON. M. E. GRANT DUFF, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—SEE PAGE 34.



THE ALMIRANTE BROWN, DOUBLE-SCREW RAM, FOR THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.—SEE PAGE 34.



STREET IMPROVEMENTS AT PORT ELIZABETH, SOUTH AFRICA: THE OLD AND THE NEW.

town to Port Natal. It is the chief maritime outlet of trade for the Eastern Districts of the Cape Colony, and of the Orange River Free State, which is an independent Dutch Republic. The Eastern Districts of the Cape Colony, or those of which Grahamstown is the capital, were first settled in 1820, by some thousands of British emigrants, small farmers, retired tradesmen, half-pay officers, and other middle-class folk, to whom grants of land, with pecuniary assistance, were given by the British Government. The Dutch settle-tricts of the Cape Colony. Port Elizabeth has since thriven with the increasing population and wealth of the Eastern Districts; and has, being the terminus of the Midland and North-Eastern Railways, in spite of the exposed situation of its harbour, which is the only one in that part of the coast, now become a place of great commercial importance. The amount of its trade and shipping places it far above any other port in the Cape Colony for the value of its imports and exports. The population of the town is nearly 20,000,

and our two contrasted street views show the progress of building improvements. The upper Illustration gives an idea of the old style of houses, which have lately been replaced by the fine warchouses represented in the lower part of the Engraving. The aspect of this new building speaks well for the abilities of the colonial architect, Mr. John Dix Peek, who designed it. The ground upon which it stands has a frontage of 77 ft., and was sold by auction for £10,100, which price was much commented upon in colonial papers at the time, being the highest figure ever paid for land in Port Elizabeth or in any other town in the Cape Colony to

become a site for buildings. These premises were built for Messrs. Atkinson and Smith, colonial merchants.

# MR. SUTER'S CAPTIVITY IN TURKEY.

The recent extraordinary outrage perpetrated by Greek brigands, in the neighbourhood of Salonica, was narrated circumstantially at the time when Mr. Suter's fate remained still uncertain, during the many days of his captivity, from which he was at length released by the intervention of Mr. Blunt, the British Consul-



MR. H. SUTER, LATELY TAKEN CAPTIVE BY BRIGANDS IN TURKEY.



JORGI, MR. SUTER'S SERVANT, CARRYING THEIR BEDDING AND PROVISIONS.

General. It was on the night of April 7, that the brigands attacked the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Suter lived, at the village of Isvor, in the district of Cassandra, where he was engaged in the management of some mining works that belonged to Mr. F. Charnaud, of Salonica. The family had lived there about three months, Mr. Suter having with him his wife and their only child, a little girl of four years. The village is a small and half-ruined place, with about sixty houses, two churches, and a school-house, the inhabitants being Greeks; but a Turkish Agha, the local governor, dwelt in his Konak, or official mansion, distant a few hundred yards; and there was a guard of Turkish soldiers few hundred yards; and there was a guard of Turkish soldiers quartered in a house just opposite to Mr. Suter's. Another house, next to that one, was occupied by some of the labourers

employed in the mines.
In spite of all this, it appears that the neighbourhood In spite of all this, it appears that the neighbourhood afforded no effectual protection to the residence of the English family. The brigands came at night, a band of some fifty well-armed men, and got an entrance into the house before their approach was perceived. Mr. and Mrs. Suter were roused from bed by the screams of their servants, and found it impossible to attempt either flight or resistance. The house was already completely in possession of the assailants, some of whom had mounted the balcony and thence exchanged volleys of rifle shots with the Turkish soldiers outside, so that bullets were flying through the rooms. Mrs. Suter and her child escaped being hit by lying on the floor covered with a thick rug, while Mr. Suter, rifle in hand, for some time kept the door of the room in which they were. At length, seeing that the soldiers could do nothing to expel the brigands from the house, and finding that the door of the room was giving way to their blows with an axe, Mr. Suter yielded, and suffered them to ransack the house, in which they found little money, but took many articles of clothing and household stores. The brigands compelled him to send a message desiring the soldiers not to fire upon them; and then, having tied Mr. Suter's arms, not to fire upon them; and then, having tied Mr. Suter's arms, they led him away captive, with his wife and child and four servants, a toilsome night march of two hours, walking and climbing to the top of a forest-covered mountain, where the brigands had formed a large encampment.

It was there announced to Mr. Suter that he would be detained until the payment of a ransom amounting to £15,000.

It was there announced to Mr. Suter that he would be detained until the payment of a ransom amounting to £15,000, which must be paid in fifteen days. Unless he would consent to these terms, and write a letter to Mr. Blunt asking for the ransom to be paid, his life and those of his wife and child would be presently sacrificed. The brigands further promised to kill him at the first appearance of any soldiers or armed villagers sent against them. Mr. Suter, having assured them of his own inability and that of his friends to pay the ransom, wrote the letter at their dictation, and Mrs. Suter was allowed to depart with it, promising to lose no time in carrying it to the British Consul-General. She set off, with her child and two of her servants, from the top of the mountain, at two o'clock in the morning, reached her own home, and at once forwarded the letters, which she followed the same day to Salonica. There she was kindly received, and was taken care of by Mr. Blunt in his own house. of by Mr. Blunt in his own house.

It is needless to say that the Consul-General made the greatest exertions, during the days which ensued, using all the official and unofficial means at his disposal, with the support of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to procure the liberation of our unfortunate fellow-countryman. He opened negotiations with the chief of the brigands, who finally agreed to let Mr. Suter go for about one third of the ransom they originally demanded, with a full pardon for themselves and their accomplices. There were three captains or leaders of the band pared Ariettic Circuit Parkers ransom they originally demanded, with a full pardon for themselves and their accomplices. There were three captains or leaders of the band, named Aristidi, Giorgio Katzaro, and Nicola Dondonka, who seemed to be persons of a superior class, speaking Italian as well as Greek, and one of them speaking English; they are believed to have been Albanian or foreign Greeks, not belonging to that district. Mr. Suter was released, after two or three weeks' very disagreeable captivity, with his two servants, and was permitted to embark in a small with his two servants, and was permitted to embark in a small vessel sent to take him off the neighbouring seacoast, by which means he rejoined his wife and friends at Salonica. This adventurous personal history gives much interest to our Engraving of his portrait, accompanied by that of one of his

A similar outrage was more recently committed by another band of malefactors in Eastern Roumelia. Mr. Bendes, a German, the manager of Baron Hirsch's forest works at Bellova, was captured, with his interpreter, and was only released last Saturday on payment of a money ransom. This kind of experience under Turkish rule—though the brigands themselves are never Turks, but Greeks or of the Greek Church—does not give much encouragement to Europeans going to employ their capital and skill in developing the resources of Turkey.

# THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, M.P. for the Elgin Burghs, who has exchanged the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department for that of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department for that of Governor of the Madras Presidency, succeeding the late Right Hon. W. P. Adam, has been a well-known public man during more than twenty years past. He is about fifty-two years of age, having been born in 1829 at Eden, near Banff; he is the son of an eminent member of the Indian Civil Service, the late Mr. James Cuninghame Grant Duff, who was author, too, of a standard history of the Mahratta War. Mr. Grant Duff is also a near relative and namesake of Mountstuart Elphinstone, one of the ablest men in the diplomatic and administrative employment of the Indian Government sixty or Another member of the Scottish peerage, who was Governor first of Madras, and afterwards of Bombay, the latter office at the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857; he was rewarded for his successful administration being created a Peop of the Scottish peerage of the Indian Mutiny in 1857; he was rewarded for his successful administration by heing created a Peop of the the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857; he was rewarded for his successful administration by being created a Peer of the United Kingdom. Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, who is only distantly related to the present Lord Elphinstone, the title having gone to another branch of the family twenty years since, may thus claim kindred with two distinguished men among the past rulers of our Indian Empire. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained in 1850 second - class honours in classics, and took his degree of M.A. in 1853. He gained, in the year last mentioned, the Law Studentship offered for competition by the Inns of Court, and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with honours, at the University of London in 1854. In that year, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Midland Circuit, but did not practise much; he was elected M.P. for the Elgin District of Burghs in 1857, and has been an alert and active Liberal politician, but more of a political critic than a party man. In December, 1868, upon the formation of Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, and held was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, and held that office till the Liberal party were deprived of power in February, 1874. Soon after that event, Mr. Grant Duff

visited India, and he has published his observations, in a volume entitled, "Notes of an Indian Journey." He has also bestowed a great deal of study upon the foreign affairs of the day, and has been accustomed to make them a chief topic of his annual speeches to his constituents at Elgin, which have always been fully reported and perused with much attention. Since the return of the Liberal party to office last year, Mr. Grant Duff has been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen from 1866 to 1873, and is one of the Committee of Council for Education in Scotland. He married, in 1859, Anna Julia, daughter of Mr. E. Webster, of Ealing. The Portrait of Mr. Grant Duff is from a photograph by

the London Stereoscopic Company.

# THE ALMIRANTE BROWN.

This vessel, named after a certain Admiral Brown distinguished in South American naval history, is a twin-screw armour-clad corvette, built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers for the Argentine Republic. She was launched in the Thames in October last year. The Almirante Brown is a vessel of moderate size, combining all the latest improvements in construction, armour, and armament. Her length between perpendiculars is 240 ft., the breadth of beam is 50 ft., and the depth, from the under-side of the main deck, is 21 ft. 11 in. Her draught of water is 20 ft., and the displacement is 4200 tons. She can attain the speed of 13\frac{3}{2} knots an hour. Her coal-carrying capacity is 650 tons, which is enough for eighteen days' consumption while steaming 4300 miles at ten knots an hour. The hull is built entirely of Siemens steel. The armour days' consumption while steaming 4300 miles at ten knots an hour. The hull is built entirely of Siemens steel. The armour is "compound" or steel faced, consisting of an armour-belt, 9 in. thick at the water-line and 6 in. thick below water, extending 120 ft. in length, and protecting the engines, boilers, and magazines; with cross bulkheads, armoured at the ends of the belt, and reaching from 4 ft. below the water-line to the main deck. Above the main deck amidships is an armour-plated battery, with double embrasures at the fore end, and containing in all six guns. The thickness of the armour on the battery sides is 8 in. and 6 in. At the ends it is 7 in. and 6 in. The armour-plates on the belt and on the battery are worked on a teak backing, averaging 10 in. thick. These armour-plates are screwed to the vessel with bolts and nuts, screwed from the inside, and so arranged as not to wound the steel face of the inside, and so arranged as not to wound the steel face of the inside, and so arranged as not to wound the steel face of the armour. The horizontal armour, of steel plates I½ in thick, is worked from the battery to the ends of the vessel, forming a shell-proof and water-tight deck, four feet below the water, protecting the steering apparatus. The bottom of the vessel is covered with teak planking 3 in thick, and with zinc sheathing as a protection against damage by fouling. The vessel is eitted with a double bottom, and is divided by transverse bulkheads and steel decks into numerous water-tight compartments. She is rigged with two pole masts, giving an bulkheads and steel decks into numerous water-tight compartments. She is rigged with two pole masts, giving an area of sail of 10,000 square feet. Her engines consist of two sets of inverted compound surface condensing engines, of the collective indicated power of 4500 horses; each set working its own screw, and being fitted in its own separate engineroom. The boilers are eight in number, and are cylindrical; the boiler-room is divided into four separate water-tight compartments. The armament consists of six Armstrong long breechloading guns of the improved type, of 8 in. calibre, partments. The armament consists of six Armstrong long breechloading guns of the improved type, of 8 in. calibre, each weighing 11½ tons. They are fitted in the battery, and so arranged as to give an all-round fire. There is one similar gun on the upper deck forward, and one aft; also six  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. broadside guns on the upper deck.

# NATIONAL SPORTS.

The most glorious summer weather made the Stockbridge Meeting last week more enjoyable than ever, and, in spite of the prevailing epidemic which has committed such ravages in many of our training stables, the racing was of a very high-class character. Geheimniss, whom Lord Stamford has pur-chased from Tom Cannon and added to his already powerful string of juveniles, made short work of her five opponents in the Twenty-third Biennial Stakes; and Whitechapel won the Champagne Stakes for Mr. Savile, though he had to be ridden out to the last ounce to beat Jubilee, who was giving him I lb. and her sex allowance, and might have won but for a stumble in the last two or three strides. Belle Lurette who was unplaced, has proved a very disconnicting filly to who was unplaced, has proved a very disappointing filly to Sir George Chetwynd, never having won a race since her brilliant début at Lincoln. Royal Blue, a son of Blue Gown and Lucy Bertram, took the Mottisfont Stakesfor Mr. Gretton on the Lucy Bertram, took the Mottisfont Stakesfor Mr. Gretton on the Thursday; and Charibert had an easy task in the Stockbridge Cup, though Elfe, who won this race last year, ran wonderfully well, considering that he only received 16 lb. from Mr. Vyner's flyer. That arch deceiver, Schoolboy, at last won a race for Mr. Crawfurd, but he was so much favoured in the weights that the performance was by no means a grand one. A very smart lot of two-year-olds ran for the Hurstbourne Stakes on the last day, public form being well represented by Whitechapel, Geheinmiss, and Dunmore, whilst St. Marguerite and Marden were a couple of highly-tried "darkies." The former is an own sister to Thebais, and a very beautiful The former is an own sister to Thebais, and a very beautiful filly, but she is still backward, and could only run third to Geheimniss and Whitechapel, Lord Stamford's representative winning so easily that the first meeting with Kermesse will excite the keenest interest. The Queen's Plate—a new feature at Stockbridge—for once in a way attracted a capital entry. Petronel and Exeter fought their Ascot battle over again, and, after a very punishing finish, the former proved that he gained second place in the Gold Cup on his merits. The home stables, as is invariably the case at this meeting, had a capital share of the good things, and Buxton won three races for Cannon, carrying a hunting weight on each occasion.

Whilst southerners were busily engaged at Stockbridge,

north countrymen took their annual holiday at Newcastle where three days' good sport were provided. Strathblane has improved to a really marvellous extent since the beginning of improved to a really marvellous extent since the beginning of the season, and now seems quite indifferent to weight. He won a couple of events, and might have taken a third but for a very bad start. The last Northumberland Plate that will in all probability be decided on the Town Moor will always be notorious for the Barcaldine episode, which now forms the subject of a Jockey Club inquiry. In the absence of the Irish horse, Bonnie Doon (7 st. 3 lb.) had really nothing to beat, as Imperial (8 st. 4 lb.) and Novice (7 st. 9 lb.) appeared to be dead out of form, and the rest were thorough commoners. The Seaton Delaval Stakes went to Bonnie Rose, by Rosicrucian—Bonnie Katie, who had Amalfi and seven by Rosicrucian—Bonnie Katie, who had Amalfi and seven others behind her. The Four Oaks Park Meeting was mainly noticeable for the fact that Archer rode no less than eight winners in the two days; and Alexandra Park, with which a busy week was ended, needs no comment.

One of the largest companies on record, which included the Prince of Wales, assembled "behind the Ditch" for the first day of the Newmarket July Meeting. On the whole, Tuesday's racing was poor, though Kermesse, about whom all

sorts of unfavourable rumours were current, had ten opposorts of unfavourable rumours were current, had ten opponents in the July Stakes. Incognita, Marden, and St. Marguerite, were the best known of these, and, though Dutch Oven and Rowell had not run previously, the former was reported to be the best of Lord Falmouth's youngsters, and Rowell had been highly tried. The finish was a very pretty one, as there was only a length between the leading four, still Kermesse won a little cleverly from Marden, and is bound to do great things next season if she only stands training, which seems doubtful. The second made a great improvement on his Stockbridge running, and Dutch Oven and St. Marguerite finished a dead-heat in front of Incognita. Silverstreak (8 st.) made some amends for of Incognita. Silverstreak (8 st.) made some amends for several disappointments by beating a large field in the Visitors' Plate; and Scotch Whiskey carried off a Maiden Plate. Fields ruled very small at Carlisle, where Teviotdale (9 st.) was made a great favourite for the Cumberland Plate, but had no sort of chance against Lartington (7 st. 8 lb.), who has done

Glorious weather and good racing combined made the Henley Regatta this year more successful than ever, and a "best on record" was scored in point of attendance. Honours were pretty evenly divided among the competitors, none of our foreign visitors, however, proving successful, Herr Wild, of the Frankfort R.S. Germania, showing the best form of the our foreign visitors, however, proving successful, Herr Wild, of the Frankfort R.S. Germania, showing the best form of the strangers in his race for the Diamond Sculls, in which he was defeated by J. Lowndes, Hertford College, Oxford, the winner of last year. The Grand Challenge Cup was carried off by the London R.C., after a magnificent struggle with the Leander eight, who were only defeated by three-quarters of a length; Hertford College, Oxford, who were favourites at the start, finishing last. The Public Schools' Challenge Cup produced a gallant struggle between Westminster and Cheltenham, the former only winning by a bare yard. As was generally anticipated, the Thames pair, W. H. Eyre and G. H. Hastie, easily defeated the London representatives, P. Adcock and F. Playford, for the Silver Goblets, this making their third win for this trophy. The Reading crew proved successful in the Town Challenge Cup, defeating Marlow without an effort; whilst the Visitors' Challenge Cup proved a good thing for First Trinity, who defeated their fellow Cantabs of Lady Margaret College. The final heat of the Public Schools Race was carried off by Bedford, after a good struggle with Radley, Westminster having everything taken out of them after their severe race with Cheltenham in the first heat. Dublin 'Varsity scored a victory over London and Twickenham in the final of the Wyfold Challenge Cup; and the last race, the Stewards' Challenge Cup, was secured by the Hertford College crew, the Thames fouling the bank badly.

Some capital cricket was shown at the Oval in the first annual match, Gentlemen v. Players, and, after a close game.

Some capital cricket was shown at the Oval in the first annual match, Gentlemen v. Players, and, after a close game, the former won by two wickets. The champion, W. G. Grace, scored 100 in the first innings in his best style; and, in the

Ulyett made 57 and 60, and Lockwood 62.

An extra meeting of the London Athletic Club took place at Stamford-bridge last Saturday, when our American visitors were once more to the fore. Merrill won a three miles walking race with the greatest case in the capital time of 22 min. ing race with the greatest case in the capital time of 22 min. 4-5 sec.; and Myers simply cantered away from all our best men in a half-mile race, doing 1 min. 56 sec.—the best time on record—without an effort, and fully establishing his claim to the title of "the Hanlan of the athletic world." Baker and Holman, who were respectively second and third, ran wonderfully well, but never had a chance with the winner.

# THE CENSUS RETURNS.

The Registrar-General's Preliminary Abstract of the Census Returns obtained in April last has now been published. Some of the chief results have already been made known in a rough form, but they will bear repetition. The aggregate population of the United Kingdom is 35,216,562, consisting of 17,253,947 males, and 17,992,615 females; the corresponding total in 1871 was 31,845,379, giving an increase of 4,147,236. The females outnumber the males by the somewhat startling excess of 738,668. The population of London is 3,814,571, being an increase of 560,311 in ten years. This is more than the aggregate increase of the thirteen largest towns in England during the same period. The largest town in England during the same period. The largest town is 55,000 inhabitants; and to the boroughs, which in 1871 had a population of more than 100,000, are now to be added Sunderland, Brighton, and Nottingham. It has already been revealed that in some counties the population is decreasing—that is, the denizens of the rural districts are drifting away into the towns. Conspicuous among these are Cambridge, The Registrar-General's Preliminary Abstract of the Census into the towns. Conspicuous among these are Cambridge, Cornwall (owing to emigration), Dorset, Hereford, Huntingdon, Rutland, and Westmorland. The chief progressive counties are Lancashire, Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Surrey. Many other facts of interest might be noted, if space allowed, in this first report of the Registrar-General, who is to be congratulated on the prompt supply of these interesting facts, which throw so much light on the vital statistics of the population.

The Royal Geographical Society has received some interesting details of the fate of the Wybrant Expedition in Mozambique, in which the leader and others lost their lives.

# THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. at, 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea

	1	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		PE,
DAY	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew l'oint.	Relative Hamidity.	Amenut of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 F.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next merning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next mouning.
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5	2 30:072	69.0	100.0	'60	5	75'1	21.1	NW. NNE.	115	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected Temperature of Air Temperature of Evaporation... Direction of Wind

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday, Saturday. 

# WILLS OF THE DISRAELI FAMILY.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield's will has now been proved by Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild and Sir Philip Rose, the executors, the probate being dated the 29th ult. The gross amount of the personal estate is sworn to be £76,687 4s. 7d., and the net amount, after deducting debts and funeral expenses,

There are no special features about the will; it is not, as has been mentioned, particularly lengthy, or of an unusual character. It is really what may be called a common-form will, and similar to thousands of others made by testators who have a freehold estate to settle. It may be shortly summarised thus:—The testator gives to Mr. Montagu Corry all his letters, papers, and documents, and also all the manuscripts and papers of his late father, with full discretion as to their destruction, preservation, custody, and publication, and a pecuniary legacy of £500; any profit realised beyond this sum by their publication is to go to his estate. He devises all his real estate in the county of Bucks to the use of his nephew, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, during his life, with remainder to each of his sons successively, according to senionity in tail male. The residue of the personal estate is directed to be laid out in the purchase of freeholds or copyholds in England or Wales, to be settled to similar uses. It may be noted that there is no disposition of the testator's real estate, other than that in the county of Bucks; so that if he left any such, it would descend to the heir-at-law, his brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli.

A good deal has been said about the property left to the

A good deal has been said about the property left to the late Earl by Mrs. Sarah Brydges Willyams, of Mount Braddon, Tormoham, Devon, who died on Nov. 11, 1863, and we have seen it stated in some papers that he received £40,000 or £50,000 in cash, a quantity of plate, jewels, a fine library, and a handsomely appointed house. By the will of this lady all her leaseholds and personal estate, subject to the payment of her debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the legacies thereby bequeathed, were given to the Right Hon. Benjamin

Disraeli "in testimony of her affection for him and in approval Instabil "in testimony of her affection for him and in approval and admiration of his efforts to vindicate the race of Israel, her views respecting which he was well acquainted with, and which no doubt he would endeavour to accomplish." The gross value of the personal estate was sworn by Mr. Disraeli, who was the surviving executor, under £40,000; but, as this simply means it exceeded £35,000, and the legacies, which amounted together to £8550 stock, besides the debts and expenses, had to be deducted, it is probable the value of the bequest to Mr. Disraeli was only something like £25,000; it could not have been much more. could not have been much more.

A few notes about the wills of some of the members of the Disraeli family will, no doubt, prove interesting. The will of the late Earl's grandfather, Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli (for so the name was originally spelt by the family, the present form being first adopted by the deceased statesman), is dated Nov. 1, 1813, and the two codicils thereto Nov. 22, 1813, and May 29, 1816. They were proved on Dec. 7, 1816, by Isaac D'Israeli, the son, and John Abraham Dubuisson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator is described as formerly of Enfield, then of Woodford, Essex, and of Old Broad-street, but late of Church-street, Stoke Newington. Provision is made for his wife, Mrs. Sarah D'Israeli, in addition to that secured to her by their marriage contract, and this document is stated to be dated May 24, 1765; legacies are given to his four granddaughters, the children of his deceased daughter, Rachel Tedesco; £20 each to the Portuguese Jews' Synagogue, and the Portuguese Jews' Hospital, called Beth-Holim; £10 is to be distributed in charity; and the residue is given to his son Isaac. The testator desires that his grandsons, Benjamin D'Israeli and Raphael D'Israeli, may be presented with anything that may be agreeable to their parents to the amount of five guineas.

The will of Mr. Isaac D'Israeli is dated May 31, 1847, and the revival of Mr. Isaac D'Israelii, is dated May 31, 1847, and the revival of Mr. Isaac D'Israelii, is dated May 31, 1847, and A few notes about the wills of some of the members of the

amount would not include the money under his marriage settlement. As to the money included in the settlement, the testator appointed £5 to his son Benjamin, eight twelfths of the residue to his daughter, Sarah, and two twelfths each to his sons, Ralph and James. As to his shares in public companies, he left four twelfths to his said daughter, and two twelfths each to his sons, Ralph and James. His collection of prints he left to his much-loved daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Anne Disraeli; his portrait to his daughter Sarah; and 25 gs. each to his sons Ralph and James, to purchase rings. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he gave to his son Benjamin.

The will, dated March 23, 1866, of Mr. James Disraeli, late

The will, dated March 23, 1866, of Mr. James Disraeli, late of Cromwell-place, who died on Dec. 23, 1868, was proved on Feb. 2, 1869, by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the brother and acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeathed £4000 to Mary Bassett, his housekeeper, in consideration of her faithful services; £400 to her sister, Elizabeth Bassett, then in his service; and the residue of his property to his said brother.

The will of the Right Hon. Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess

The will of the Right Hon. Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield, has never been proved; by it she appointed her husband sole executor and sole legatee. On May 8, 1874, special letters of administration were granted with his consent in respect of certain sums of stock standing in her name in which she had only a life interest, and to which the Rev. William Price Lewis by her death became beneficially entitled.

The members of the Navy Club will give their annual entertainment to the Earl of Northbrook, as First Lord of the Admiralty, at Willis's Rooms, on the 13th inst.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts to be Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in the room of General Sir Neville Chamberlain, who has vacated the appointment on the expiration of his period of service

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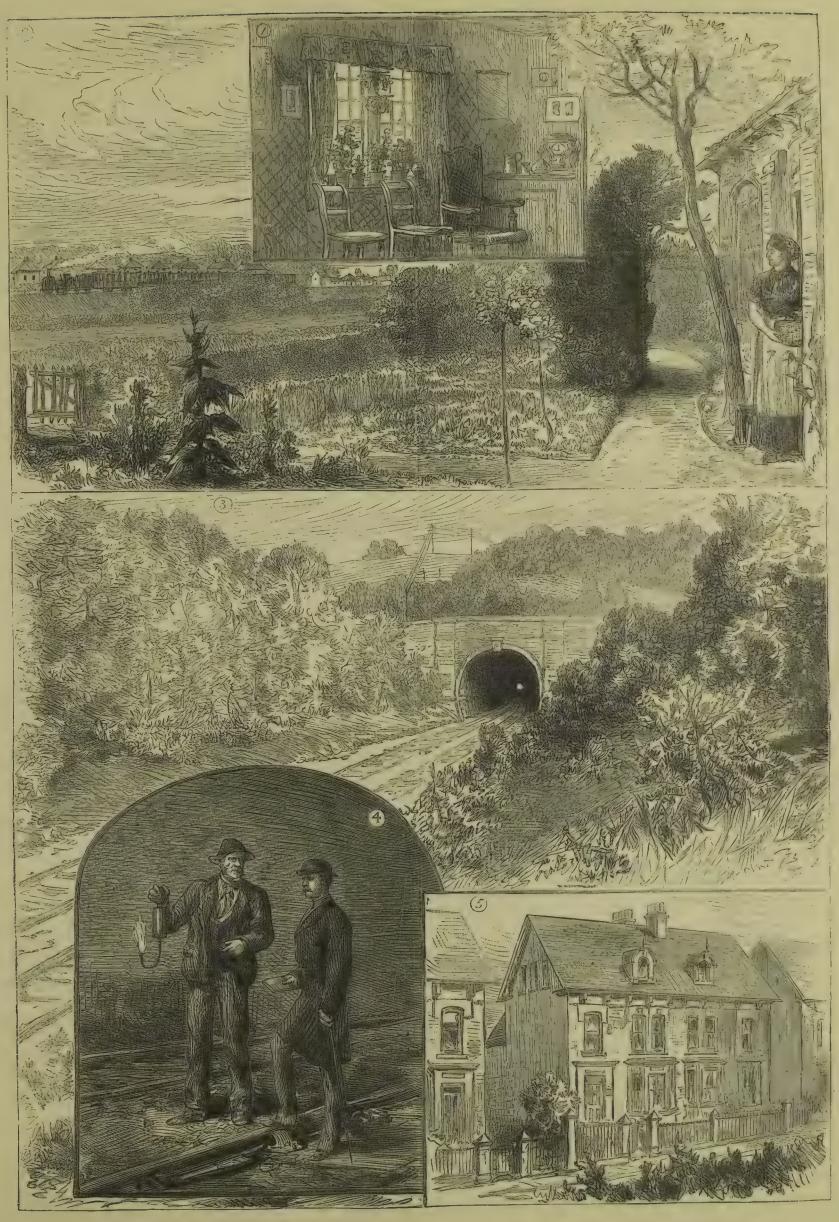
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1. Room in the cottage at Horley, from which the train was seen, with two men struggling in a carriage.
4. Spot where Mr. Gold's dead body was found in the Balcombe tunnel.
5. Cathcart-road, Wallington, where Lefroy lodged.

# THE JUBILEE OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The fiftieth anniversary, or jubilee, of the establishment of King's College, London, was celebrated last Saturday. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, visited King's College for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful students and scholars in the various departments. A guard of honour, supplied by the 1st Middlesex Volunteers, was drawn up in front of the principal entrance to the college, and on the arrival of their Principal entrance to the college, and on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses they were received by the Duke of Cambridge, who is president of the institution, the Rev. Canon Barry, principal, the members of the council, and many of the college staff. The Royal party were conducted to a most elegantly furnished reception-room adjoining the great hall, where the deans of departments were introduced to the Prince, and where Professor Delamotte had the honour of presenting her Royal Highness with a bouquet of flowers. The Royal her Royal Highness with a bouquet of flowers. The Royal party then entered the great hall, which was handsomely decorated, and were received with enthusiastic plaudits by the decorated, and were received with enthusiastic plaudits by the vast multitude assembled to witness the proceedings. On the right and left of their Royal Highnesses were General Probyn (in attendance upon the Prince of Wales), the Countess of Macclesfield (attending the Princes of Wales), and Colonel Tyrwhitt (in attendance upon the Duke of Cambridge), the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Sir R. Wilbraham, Sir E. Beckett, the Rev. Canon Barry, Professors Deans, Bentley, Shelley, Delamotte, Lister, and Warr, and Drs. Johnston and Stokoc. An address was delivered by the Rev. Canon Barry; after which, the Prince of Wales delivered the prizes to the successful students and scholars. The Duke of Cambridge then moved, and the Bishop of Gloucester and of Cambridge then moved, and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol seconded, a resolution giving thanks to his Royal Highness for attending to perform this graceful act, and for bringing the Princess with him on such an occasion. In this manner the formal proceedings were terminated. The Royal party subsequently visited several of the principal departments of the college; and in the laboratory Professor Advantage to of the college; and in the laboratory Professor Adams had the honour of performing several experiments before their Royal -among the most interesting being illustrations of electric lighting with the aid of several of Fauré's batteries and lamps, on the principle adopted by Swan and Lane Fox. In the evening a conversazione was held at the college, which was very largely attended.

# THE MURDER ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

Some account of this dreadful crime, which was perpetrated in the afternoon of Monday week, in a first-class carriage of the two o'clock express train from London to Brighton. the two o'clock express train from London to Brighton, appeared in our last publication. The victim, Mr. Frederick Isaac Gold, sixty-four years of age, was a retired London cornmerchant, who had for some years past been residing, with his wife, at the suburban village of Preston, near Brighton. He held a season ticket of the railway, and was accustomed to come to London for a few hours every Monday morning to collect money that was due to him weekly, £38 this time, from the receipts of a baker's shop which belonged to him at Walworth. It happened also, on this particular Monday, that he took some coupons of shares or stock belonging to his wife, for which he would receive cash to the amount of £40 or more. These circumstances might possibly become known to some person acquainted with Mr. Gold's position in life, and addicted to spying upon his ordinary movements; but such a person would perhaps not be aware that, on Monday week, person would perhaps not be aware that, on Monday week, before leaving London on his return home, Mr. Gold paid nearly all the money he had taken into a branch of the London and Westminster Bank, at Aldgate, where he kept an account. He is supposed to have had not more than two or three sovereigns in his pocket, when he took the afternoon express-train at London Bridge Station. It was a train by which he had usually returned to Preston. When he had got into the train, and had seated himself in a first-class smoking compartment, where there were no other passengers, a young man, dressed in a light overcoat, got in after him, and was observed by the ticket-collector. This young man was was observed by the ticket-collector. This young man was Arthur Percy Lefroy Mapleton, sometimes calling himself Arthur Lefroy. He was found in the same carriage, when the train arrived at the Preston Park station, disfigured with stains of blood, and with a few slight wounds or scratches upon his head and face, and having lost his collar and necktie. He told the guard and station-master there a story, which he repeated very soon afterwards to the superintendent of railway police at Brighton, and at the Brighton Townhall. It was, that there had been two persons with him in the carriage, from Croydon, a middle-aged gentleman, and a countryman or farmer. He said that they began firing pistols at him in the tirst tunnel; and that he was struck by a bullet, and received another blow on the head which rendered him insensible, till another blow on the head which rendered him insensible, till the train came near Preston, when he perceived that they were gone. He gave his correct name and address, No. 4, Cuthbertroad, Wallington, near Croydon, to which place he was allowed to go, in charge of Sergeant Holmes, of the Brighton Railway Police. The house belongs to Mr. T. G. Clayton, a clerk, whose wife is a cousin of Lefroy's; and Lefroy, as well as another young man named Seale, Mr. Clayton's brother-in-law, had lived with the Claytons, accurring one hed group together. lived with the Claytons, occupying one bed-room together. The sergeant of police, after bringing Lefroy to the house, inadvertently permitted him to retire, as he said, for the purpose of changing his clothes; and Lefroy absconded by the back door. In the meantime, the railway officials had discovered that

there was a great quantity of blood in the carriage, much more than could have flowed out of the slight bruises or scratches of Lefroy's person. The carriage bore several marks of pistol-Other suspicious particulars about Lefroy were men-to the police, after he had been sent away from Brighton. One was the finding of a gold watch tucked into Lefroy's boot, with its chain hanging out, to which the guard called his attention at Preston Park Station, but Lefroy said he did not know how it got there. At a later hour the same evening a more terrible discovery was made; the dead body of Mr. Gold was found lying on the railroad, near the end of the Balcombe tunnel, with a pistol wound behind the ear, with many cuts and gashes about the face and hands, and with the skull fractured, apparently by falling out of the train. The unfortunate gentleman's hat was found ten miles farther on the line. The train never stopped in going from Croydon to the Preston Park Station. It is supposed that Mr. Gold was engaged in a long and desperate struggle for life all the way between the Merstham tunnel and the Balcombe tunnel, a distance of sixteen miles. There are cottages at Horley, from which the train can be seen passing; and a woman there says that she saw two persons struggling with each other in one of the carriages. Mr. Gold was noticed by a guard at Croydon to have covered his face with a white handkerchief, as if to sleep, and it is most likely that he was first attacked while in that position. He was a strong elderly man, and could have defended himself a long time against a slender youth like Lefroy, but for the use of the pistol and knife in the

We are desired to say that the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Alexander McArthur) will hold receptions at the Mansion House, on Tuesdays, the 12th and 26th of July, from four till six o'clock in the afternoon.

As for Lefroy, much is known of his past conduct and behaviour, and not at all to his credit. He is of respectable family connections, and has some degree of literary education. He returned from Australia eighteen months ago, since which time he has been writing occasionally for a local paper in that part of Surrey where he lived, and has frequently been in town, pretending to be a dramatic author and critic, but practising a variety of gross impostures. He has a married sister, who is a resident nurse in one of the hospitals in London; and he called upon her on the Tuesday morning, the day after the murder, and borrowed of her fourteen shillings, with which he went away. He had, on the Monday, carried in his pockets some of the yellow metal counters, bearing the effigy of St. George with the Dragon, with the inscription "From Hanover," which are used for playing whist or other games of cards. Two of these he had given as sovereigns, inclosed in a letter, to a boy in a newsagent's shop at Wallington, in pretended payment of an account he owedthere, and he got thirteen shillings from the till in change. Two other Hanoverian counters were found in the railway carriage. Only six shillings were found in his pockets when he was searched at Brighton, but he had a pocket-book, which the police did not open. The slight wounds on his face were of a circular shape, and were such as he could have made for himself by striking his face with the muzzle of a pistol. No pistol has been found, but a knife, smeared with blood, was found lying near Mr. Gold's dead body in the Balcombe tunnel. The watch and chain found in Lefroy's boot or shoe were those which had belonged to Mr. Gold. That unfor-London; and he called upon her on the Tuesday morning, were those which had belonged to Mr. Gold. That unfortunate gentleman had probably no chance of calling for help; but it is stated that the apparatus in the train for passengers to make a signal of alarm to the guard was in a proper condition.

An inquest has been epened at Balcombe by the Coroner for East Sussex; and the police have been looking about for Lefroy all over the country, and have arrested more than one person by mistake. The funeral of Mr. Gold, at Brighton, was attended by the Mayor and Corporation, and by a large number of persons, who expressed their sympathy upon this

The public interest that has been expressed with reference to this shocking affair has induced us to procure a few sketches, which fill one of our pages; representing the Balcombe tunnel, where the body of Mr. Gold was found; the house where Lefroy has been lodging at Wallington; and the position of the cottage at Horley, with the train passing in sight of it.

# THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE IN 1881.

What would an English country gentleman think, on returning home after the Parliamentary Session (if this one is ever to end), to find his house turned into a barrack; and, if he to end), to find his house turned into a barrack; and, if he tried to approach it at night, to have a fair chance of a bullet through his head ere he reached his front door? Yet this is to be seen within a day's journey of London. For more than a month past, Mount Coote, near Killmallock, has been handed over to the military, occupied by the King's Own Borderers, the Army Service Corps, and a few of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The owner, Mr. Coote, is pleased to know that it is in such safe custody. Irish Constabulary. The owner, know that it is in such safe custody.

Killmallock appears to have held, in olden days, a more important position amongst the towns of Ireland than it now occupies. It is pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from the railway station. The district has lately been one of the most disturbed in the country; and it was here that Father Sheehy was arrested. In the centre of the town may be seen barrack, celebrated for its defence in the Fenian rising of 1867. Here was shown, to those who ever had a doubt of it, the firm loyalty of the Irish constabulary; and that affair was one of those in which the proud title of "Royal" was gained by this force. It is one of the brighter features in the present state of Ireland, that this magnificent body of men, recruited from the Irish farmers' sons, have always been frue to their Queen and their duty. There is a large force of them to be seen loitering about in front of their barrack and the Session House, which they also hold. Two, with their loaded rifles, at a doorway, mark the temporary residence of Mr. Clifford Floyd, the magistrate, who is charged with the special and difficult task of restoring order to the

A pleasant drive, through a beautifully wooded park brings us to Mount Coote. Entering the hall, we find the ante-room occupied by a party of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The new library is converted into a barrack-room for the Army Service Corps; and the dining-room is occupied by the officers' mess. But in the basement is to be seen the greatest change; the domestic offices are turned into barrack-rooms; the soldiers' cots are arranged round the walls, whilst over each a shelf and pegs are fitted, on which are neatly arranged the accourtements and clothing. Arm-racks are also provided, in which stand the Martini-Henry rifles.

Walking round the house, we come upon new sentry-boxes, and sentries carefully guarding each side. One has a beat under a magnificent tree, from which no ordinary rain would drive him to the shelter of his box. In the stable-yard stand Army Service waggons and some picketed horses; the stables are full of others, more fortunate, for we have had much rain lately. Out-buildings are also turned into stables, and in what should be a washhouse are to be seen a fine team of greys, fit for any amount of hard work. Thanks to the Army Service Corps, the constabulary are beyond the reach of the "Boycotters," and have conveyance found, without which many a long dreary mile, after a hard day's work, would have to be done on foot.

The park is of considerable extent, and the soldiers are content to remain within its walls. In front of the house is a lake, in which may be seen quantities of fish. On it are seen a party of the Borderers in a heavy boat, which takes rather an erratic course, being propelled with one oar and a paddle of barrack-room manufacture. Some great battle was fought here in olden days; and when this lake was being dug out, numerous bones of old warriors were discovered; these Mr. Coote collected and placed under a tomb on the banks of the lake, with the inscription, "Cincri sine nomine sacrum, curâ C.C., M.DCCO.XXIV." Truly, soldiering does not often fall in such pleasant places; and the Borderers, who are shortly to be relieved by the 48th Regiment, will long remember what will be to many of them their first and last residence in a gentleman's mansion.

The Illustrations show the back and front of the house and a group of its military guardians. The two upper views are from sketches by Major Talbot Coke, of the King's Own Borderers; the larger Engraving, which represents the soldiers assembled in front of the mansion, is from a photograph by Messrs. Ward and Co., of Cork.

# WOODBINE AND EGLANTINE, AND THE WILD BRIER-ROSE.

One of the pleasures of the country in "hot July" is a stroll through the dim light of high-hedged old lanes in the coolthrough the dim light of high-hedged old lanes in the coolness of carly morning, when wild-roses and woodbine give out their scent, and the ring of the scythe comes to you; for in that month, as in June, the haymakers are busy, and the roses and honeysuckles are at their best, as they then are bunched with bloom, and their fragrance thus blends with the smell of the hay; and when to that fragrance is added the sweet scent of sweetbrier—for the eglantine ofttimes grows wild in hedges—your walk will be one that will long be remembered. Few things, indeed, have greater charms for the in-town dweller than country hedgerows at this time of year, when above the foxglove-bells rose-trailers fall and woodbine crowns them. fall and woodbine crowns them.

Of all our wild blooms none are prized like wild-roses, as they have been from the days of Cosar, when the pink-blossomed plant was called the "dog-rose," as it still is so termed in the country, and its other name was the "canker," and by that it is known in Devonshire—the "brier," the "thorn," or the "canker," the names by which Shakspeare and Scott describe it. The word "canker" applied to the moss-tufts on its sprays—the work of winged insects, like the calls on the oak—and which now are, however, more galls on the oak—and which now are, however, more prettily known by the name of "the fairies" pincushion," as no home could be fitter for the fairy tribe than one that is bowered with roses. Of wild roses there are as many as eighteen kinds, and the only exception to their mode of growth is in that of the one called "Burnett," which has a raspberry smell and a cream-like flower. From that white-blossomed rose, which is termed "the long trailer," it is said that "the Crown of Thorns" was made, though the buckthorn probably furnished it, as one name for that thorn is "the Thorn of Christ."

So truthful has been the description of the brier-rose by So truthful has been the description of the brier-rose by poets that it is singular they should so differ about that sweet-scented leaved one that we call sweetbriar; yet, not only have they written about it in very wrong terms, but they have confused its name, "eglantine," with that of woodbine. Space does not permit of quotations to prove this point, but it will suffice if we merely mention the names—and there are many others—of Donne, Niccols, Milton, Shenstone, and Hemans, who make it a climber; while Allan Ramsay, who calls it a "choice flower," errs further still. Spenser knew better, as he speaks, in the same sentence, of "eglantine and caprifole"—the old term for honeysuckle—as Shakspeare of course did, too—"quite over-canopied with lush woodbine, with sweet the old term for honeysuckle—as Shakspeare of course did, too—"quite over-canopied with lush woodbine, with sweet musk roses, and with eglantine;" whilst Coleridge gives to the former its distinctive appearance, by writing of "its rich flowers swinging in the morning breeze;" and Keats shows that he knows the latter by calling the eglantine "dew-sweet" and "rain-scented." That the scent of the sweetbriar resides in the leaf, a proportion to restricting to early other rese event. in the leaf—a property not pertaining to any other rose, except that deep-red mountain one, the "woolly-leaved"—Shakspeare ever, as usual, true to nature, noted, too—"the leaf of speare ever, as usual, true to nature, noted, too—"the leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander, out-sweetened not thy breath," as he makes Arveragus say of Imogen; and Drayton, also, in his "Quest of Cynthia," shows the difference of the plants, in a like allusion to the breath of his mistress—"that it with woodbine durst compare, and erst with eglantine." George Wither, too, is equally correct—"in every bush the eglantine with leaves perfuméd hung;" while Scott's lines, "but freely let the woodbine twine, and leave untrimm'd the eglantine," show how truly he knows the sweetbriar is a bush.

That word "woodbine" by the bus been ever a

That word "woodbine," by-the-by, has been ever a favourite one. Thus—and here names only, and not quotations, must again suffice—while Drayton, Lovelace, and Dyer use "honeysuckle," Shakspeare, Milton, Scott, and Kents, "woodbine and honeysuckle," the following poets use "woodbine" only—Chaucer, Shirley, Cotton, D'Avenant, Waller, Phillips, Shenstone, Armstrong, Cunningham, John Scott, and Warton, as also Burns, Moore, Smart, Hemans, Smith, and Clare, and sundry others.

Of the wild woodbine, there are two kinds, the pale and Of the wild woodbine, there are two kinds, the pale and the painted; the former—described by Cowper as "the woodbine pale and wan"—being in leaf in January, and the latter—which Bloomfield alludes to in the line, "where blows the woodbine streaked with red"—a month later, for "the woodbine shoots out when the ring-doves coo." Its flowers grow in a whorl, whose shape has had its uses, as with the Greeks and Romans it was a common form in classical de-Greeks and Romans it was a common form in classical decoration. Its berries ripen in August, and stick to the stem till the harsh winds of winter; and while its leaves find food for many moths, its blossoms attract the bees—"creatures." as Shakspeare says, "that, by a rule of nature, teach the art of order to a peopled kingdom"—and they are themselves attacked there by the wasps—"injurious wasps! to feed on such sweet honey, and kill the bees that yield it, with your

Of garden honeysuckles, there are many sorts—the early fragrantissima, the late and early Dutch, the French, the jessamine-scented, the Japanese veined-leaved variety, the red jessamine-scented, the Japanese veined-leaved variety, the red or Italian—which grows so freely in the south of Europe—and that handsome trumpet kind, the North American, which lacks its fragrance, and blooms with us till August. Then, there is the sweet and pretty Chinese kind, with its gold and silver varieties, which the Japanese delight in, and the Chinese use, as the root of one sort gives a good black dye. The French honeysuckle is one that has long been with us, and it was noticed by Parkinson, in his "Garden of Flowered and it was noticed by Parkinson, in his "Garden of Flowered dispersion of the red-dispersed states." nearly 300 years ago, under the names of "the red-flowered fitchling," and "the red-satin flower," though it had, even at that day, its present designation, as he adds, "some foolishly call it the Red, or French honeysuckle;" and this is the bind that is so largely sultirated in the South of Europe, where it yields, as a green crop, abundant herbage.

Europe, where it yields, as a green crop, abundant herbage.

By the French, the honeysuckle is termed "maire sauvage," and "suckling" and "caprifole" were its old English names, and "caprifolium" its poetic one, because it climbs over high places where goats fear not to tread; and the term "chevre feuille," or goat-leaf, is the name by which French peasants know it. With the Germans, it is such a great favourite that they have very many pet names for it, and divers epithets have been given it by our English poets. Thus, Lovelace calls it "proud;" Milton, "flaunting;" Armstrong, "wanton;" Warton, "curling;" Phillips, "twining"—as does Scott, and John Scott, too;—and C. Smith, "clasping;" and other terms as apt might still be instanced, did space permit. But by whatever epithets it may be known, the fragrant beauty of the sweet woodbine is well acknowledged; and when that beauty is blended with well acknowledged; and when that beauty is blended with that of the scented-leaved eglantine and the wild brierthat of the scented-leaved egiantine and the wild brierrose—as it is in some country hedges—we need no greater
pleasure, to sense and sight, than that afforded us in hot
July, in "a long, delicious stroll through pleasant meads,
where sheep-bells tinkle;" when "busy bees hum drowsy
lullabies," and gentle breezes are upon the wing, "bearing
rich odours from the clover's hive, from woodbines, roses, and the sweet-breathed hay."

#### THE MAGAZINES.

Mr. Payn has struck a happy vein from the very beginning of "A Grape from a Thorn," and the present instalment in the Cornhill, with the deep pathos of the bereaved daughter's situation, contrasting with the various humours, disagreeable, Indicrous, and kindly, of the motley group of people who surround her, makes as true and vivid a reading from the book of human nature as has been often delivered by a modern novelist. The interest of "Pauline," Mr. Julian Hawthorne's new serial story, promises to be of a more tragic cast. Mr. Hawthorne has created a powerful situation; it remains to be seen how he will develop it. "R. L. S.'s" character of Pepys is full of insight and geniality; and "W. E. H." contributes a fair account of the stormy and dramatic life of the composer Berlioz. "J. C. C." points out Mr. Tennyson's obligations to the Arthurian romances and other sources with a profusion of compliments and a punctilious precision which we suspect Mr. Tennyson would have been happy to excuse. There is considerable humour in "Love the Debt," but the enjoyment of it is scarcely worth the price of making the acquaintance of so many tiresome and repulsive characters.

it is scarcely worth the price of making the acquaintance of so many tiresome and repulsive characters.

"The Private Secretary," in Blackwood, has reached a crisis, and one which must powerfully enlist the sympathics of every reader capable of being touched by the conflict between two equally imperious but wholly irreconcilable duties in a female character of rare beauty and tenderness. "King Bemba's Point," a story from the West African coast, is a tale in Blackwood's old, genuine style, attractive for the blending of powerful tragic conception with uncompromising realism. The narrative of the defence of Standerton in the Boer war will be read with great interest; as will "The Labyrinth and the Lakes," which holds out an inviting prospect of what may be expected from excavation of the sand-buried of what may be expected from excavation of the sand-buried site of the former.

of what may be expected from excavation of the sand-buried site of the former.

The Nineteenth Century is more varied than usual in subject, and nearly all the articles are interesting. The first place is very rightly given to Mr. Froude's notices of the early life of Carlyle, consisting chiefly of extracts of contemporary letters from his family and friends, Edward Irving especially. They generally exhibit the writers in a highly attractive light; and if Carlyle himself appears as a spiritual invalid—some may say a hypochondriac—his memory will nevertheless be served by the positive proof now afforded of the intense reality, to himself at all events, of the darkness through which, like Bunyan and Mill, and many another man of genius, he had to fight his way. Mr. Thoms's "Gossip of an Old Bookworm," and the Hon. Emily Lawless's sketch of a day's dredging off the Irish coast, are in their different ways two as delightful contributions of the lighter sortas will easily be found. Mr. Thoms has anecdotes of Dilke, Macaulay, Rogers, and other mighty book hunters; and Miss Lawless's descriptions of coastscenery are as vivid as her natural history. The Bishop of Carlisle contributes a thoughtful and at the same time very lucid essay on "Man's Place in Nature;" and Mr. Baden-Powell forcibly points out the advantages of a customs union between England and her colonies. We hope Mr. Powell is not too sanguine in his estimate of the feeling of the colonists themselves on this subject.

The contents of the Fortnightly Review are chiefly political. Mr. Morley advocates the remission of Irish difficulties to the Mr. Morley advocates the remission of Irish difficulties to the Irish members themselves for settlement; but does not face the dilemma that in a congress of Irish members either the Parnellite section would get the upper hand, and the grossest injustice be perpetrated, or that if they failed to get the upper hand there would be no more prospect of a cessation of the agitation than at present. Signor Gallenga's apology for the shortcomings of Italy is dignified and weighty. The writer's intense though subdued hostility to France is significant. M. de Laveleye indites a most carnest appeal to English economists to consider the error of their ways, and assent to a scheme of international bimetallism. Sir David Wedderburn's account of Denmark chiefly relates to the Danish land laws, which are stated to have solved the problem of conferring ownership upon the occupier without injustice to Danish land laws, which are stated to have solved the problem of conferring ownership upon the occupier without injustice to the original proprietor. The only literary contributions are Mr. F. Pollock's striking French lines on the principle of the universe, and Mr. Saintsbury's review of Victor Hugo's recent poems, which, judging by the vigour of the extracts given, would seem to have been composed some time back.

The Contemporary Review is hardly so good as usual. Mr. Grant's criticism on "Faust" is rather sound then original, and is too prolix. Signor Gallenga can do little but repeat the ordinary newspaper comments on the French expedition to Tunis. It is difficult, without personal acquaintance with the subject, to determine the merits of Father O'Leary's contractory with Mr. Bence Jones respecting the latter's character. the subject, to determine the merits of Father O'Leary's controversy with Mr. Bence Jones respecting the latter's character as a landlord. The smartness and point of the article seem to indicate a practised hand, and suggest an element of professional advocacy which somewhat detracts from the strength of Father O'Leary's case. Lieutenant-Colonel Butler's sketch of Clare scenery is vivid, and his account of the old proprietors of the soil interesting and instructive. Mr. Poole's paper on the religion of ancient Egypt, and the Dean of Peterborough's on the Revised New Testament, deserve and will receive careful attention both from scholars and the general public. general public.

Fraser has two articles of considerable mark, an exposure, by Mr. Baden Powell, of the failure of protection in the United States, and an indictment of the present Oxford system and the Oxford University Commission, by Professor Thorold Rogers, who certainly does not mince his words when he has to speak of heads of colleges and college tutors. He has evidently found the position of a professor without pupils a trying one. "Beauchamp and Co." is a pretty story. Mr. A. Craig Sellar contributes a very pleasing biographical sketch of the late Mr. Adam, evidently a man of solid worth. "A Diptych," a tale, or rather a prose poem, of more than average merit, is especially remarkable for some very beautiful word painting. An anonymous sketch of M. Gambetta is fairly done; but "cither submit or desist" is a most inadequate translation of the historical "ou se soumettre ou se démettre."

Magnillan commences with an eloquent lecture by Professor Fraser has two articles of considerable mark, an exposure

Macmillan commences with an eloquent lecture by Professor Seeley, controverting, not so much Mr. Carlyle's doctrine of the hero in itself, as its particular application to Napoleon Bonaparte. It is no doubt true that Napoleon was considerably less above the general level of his period than Mr. Carlyle supposes, and that his individuality was a less potent factor in his age than that of Mahomet or Frederick the Great in theirs. Nevertheless, admitting that a French Empire would have arisen without him, it is surely very evident that no other man could have so profoundly affected the political equilibrium of Europe. The most remarkable of the other contributions is Professor Gelkie's account of the extreme western United Europe. The most remarkable of the other contributions is Professor Geikie's account of the extreme western United States territory of Wyoming, especially of its "Mauvaises Terres," the beds of ancient lakes, the most remarkable example in the world of the effects of mere crosion There is also a very impartial criticism on Messrs. Irving and Booth's Othello and Iago, giving the palm to Mr. Irving in the former and to Mr. Booth in the latter character.

The Atlantic Monthly has a very lively description of travel in Norway, under the title of "Four Days with Sanna," and an account of a most remarkable swindle recently perpetrated at Boston, where a woman without character, credit, or capital kept a bank going for years by the simple device of paying a high rate of interest out of deposits. As soon as it occurred to the depositors to draw out their money, the bank disappeared, but, fortunately for the interests of justice, not the banker. The fraud seems to have been countenanced by some prominent advocates of woman's rights, for no better reason than that the swindler was a woman. Harper has a continuation of its delightful papers on Portugal, an account of the Marquis of Lorne's abode in Canada, and one of the ingenious inventor Blanchard, the first mechanician who turned gunstocks by machinery. There is little of special note in Scribner except a fine portrait of Dr. Döllinger, and a vigorous exposure of the evils of government by, "rings," since so tragically illustrated.

The serial fictions in Temple Bar and Belgravia keep up

tragically illustrated.

The serial fictions in Temple Bar and Belgravia keep up their character, and the latter periodical is also noteworthy for the dramatic dénoûment of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Countess Felicità," and the quaint invention and rough truthfulness of Mr. Cobban's "Bewitched in Mid Sea," a story of sailors' superstitions in connection with cats. Besides "Sophy," Time has an attractive contribution in Mr. C. Kent's essay on Dickens's connection with the newspaper press. "The Comet Time has an attractive contribution in Mr. C. Kent's essay on Dickens's connection with the newspaper press. "The Comet of a Season" continues the chief feature of the Gentleman's Magazine, which has, however, other able contributions in the shape of Mr. Ewald's investigation into the motives of Essex's rebellion and Miss Colenso into the rights and wrongs of the Transvaal question. Miss Colenso advocates the restoration of Cetewayo to his kingdom as a counterpoise to the power of the Boers. Dr. Leary complains of the revisers of the New Testament for knowing Greek better than their mother tongue. mother tongue.

The Antiquary and the Theatre continue well adapted to their respective missions. After Mrs. Riddell's novel, the most noticeable contribution to London Society is a critique on the Paris Salon. Our Times is capital, full of point and

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's numerous and excellent periodicals comprise, among others, their Magazine of Art, Family Magazine, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Technical Educator, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cookery, Book of the Dog, Royal Shakspere, and Little Folks, beginning a new release. ning a new volume

Ladies will doubtless find much delectation in the pictured pages of La Saison, Le Follet, World of Fashion, Ladies' (fazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Household Journal, and Dictionary of Needlework. The first mentioned of these, La Saison, although it has been a great favourite in Paris since 1867, is a new claimant for favour in this country, there being a special English edition. It contains the newest Paris fashions, and elegant designs of fancy work, needlework, embroidery, and crochet. embroidery, and crochet.

embroidery, and crochet.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—
Part I. of a New and Revised Edition of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakespeare, Army and Navy Magazine, Men of Mark, American Art Review, North American Review, Pathways of Palestine, Irish Monthly, Home, Argosy, Science Gossip, the Squire, Portfolio, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Welcome, Month and Catholic Review, Universal Instructor, Tinsley's, St. James's, Churchman, Modern Thought, Burlington, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Art Journal, Rosebud; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Household Words, Social Notes, House and Home, Sunday at Home. Words, Social Notes, House and Home, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, Christian Age, and Daisy.

# THE VOLUNTEERS.

With a muster of upwards of 6000 volunteers for the annual Government inspection last Saturday evening, the official work of the volunteer troops in the home district may be said to be concluded, only some half dozen corps remaining who have not passed the ordeal. Of these, two are to be inspected next Saturday at Windsor, the London Rifle Brigade, by the Duke of Cambridge, of which his Royal Highness is honorary colonel, and the Artists Rifles (20th Middlesex). With a single exception, all the inspections last Saturday were remarkable for large musters.

The annual competition by the Irish Rifle Association for

The annual competition by the Irish Rifle Association for The annual competition by the Irish Rifle Association for the Abercorn Cup, which decided, to some extent, the selection of the Irish Eight for the Elcho Shield contest, was concluded on Thursday week at Dollymount ranges. In the general shooting the seven English marksmen who represented England in the International Match, which took place on the following day, took part. The Abercorn Cup was won by Joseph Murphy. After Murphy, the next three highest eligible for places in the Irish team at Wimbledon were—Captain Maxwell, Ganly, and Captain Fenton, and they are entitled to be amongst the eight.

The International Rifle-Match between the Irish and English teams at Dollymount terminated yesterday week in a

The International Rifle-Match between the Irish and English teams at Dollymount terminated yesterday week in a victory for England by thirty-three points. The following were the teams:—England: Sir H. Halford, Messrs. M. Smith, Humphry, Baker, Deely, Edge, and Moser. Ireland: Messrs. James Murphy, Maxwell, Johnson, J. K. Millner, Ganly, M. Barnett, and I. Caldwell. England scored a total of 1360, and Ireland of 1327. The highest score was by Joseph Murphy, of the Irish team, 205. Both teams were entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor.

A strawberry fête was held at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick last Saturday, which attracted a large and fashionable assembly. The band of the Royal Military Asylum played on the lawn during the afternoon, while the visitors promenaded the beautiful garden with the residual than the property of the river in which are leaded with inspected the large vinery, the vines in which are loaded with fruit, and the numerous hothouses filled with rare flowers and plants, or sat on the lawn enjoying the old English fare of

The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place at the house of the Society of Arts on Thursday week—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended. Prior to the delivery of the address, "On the Credibility of the Supernatural," by Lord O'Neill, Captain F. Petrie, the hon. secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of members is now more than 900. In the past year papers and short communications weither the state of the victorial state of the state of the victorial state. appeared that the total number of members is now more than 900. In the past year papers and short communications written in furtherance of the Society's objects—namely, the investigation of philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation—were contributed by several leading men of science. The report closed with a special tribute to the newspaper press. Amongst the speakers were Sir H. Barkley, Sir J. Fayrer, Mr. J. Bateman, Mr. J. Howard, and Dr. Irons.

# WEATHER-LORE OF THUNDER.

As summer-time comes round, and the days grow hot and As summer-time comes round, and the days grow hot and sultry, thunder-showers soon become prevalent. Apart from the extensive folk-lore which has from the earliest times clustered round this grand phenomenon of nature, we find in our own and foreign countries an immense deal of curious weather wisdom associated with it. Thus, most readers are no doubt acquainted with that graphic passage in "Hamlet" (act ii. seene 2), where Shakspeare gives the following picture:—

We often see, against some storm, A silence in the heavens, the rack stands still, The bold winds speechless, and the orb below As hush se death: alone the dreadful thunder Doth rend the region.

Among some of the chief prognostications drawn from it, we are told how

Winter's thunder, Poor man's death, rich man's hunger"-

the notion being that thunder is good for fruit and bad for corn. Another proverb, very prevalent in our agricultural districts, warns us that—

There are, too, various omens relating to thunder when it comes in unseasonable times. Thus, according to the "Book of Knowledge," "Thunder in December signifies that same year cheapness of corn and wheat, with peace and accord among the people." The same authority further tells us that "Thunder in January signifieth the same year great winds, plentifull of corn and cattle, peradventure." Again, an old proverb admonishes us that—

In February if thou heavest thunder Thou wilt see a summer's wonder.

Thunder in March is said to bring sorrow, and a popular adage reminds us that-

When April blows his horn It's good for hay and corn,

thunder at this time of the year being generally accompanied by rain. According to an old writer, great importance was formerly attached to the day of the week on which it thundered, as may be gathered from the subjoined lines

Mondaye's thunder brings the death of learned men, judges, and others:
Mondaye's thunder, the death of women;
Tuesdaye's thunder, plentie of graine;
Wednesdaye's thunder, the death of harlots and other bloodshed;
Thursdaye's thunder, plentie of sheep and come;
Fridaye's thunder, slaughter of great men;
Saturdaye's thunder, a general pestilent plague and great death.

Referring to thunder at different times of the day, we are told that in the morning it signifies wind, about noon rain, and in the evening a great tempest—a piece of weather wisdom which has its exact equivalent in various parts of the Continent. Again, the quarter of the heavens from which the thunder is supposed to come has been regarded as ominous. Thus, a thunderstorm from the south is said to be followed by warnth, and from the north by cold. When, too, the storm disappears in the east it is said to be a sign of fair weather. Among the many similar sayings prevalent on the Continent, we are told that "if you hear the first thunder in the south, make your barn floor larger and your garden smaller. When you hear it in the south-west, you may reckon on much bread and wine." Virgil, in his "First Georgic" (370—373) describing a thunderstorm, tells us, Referring to thunder at different times of the day, we are

But when the winged thunder takes his way From the cold north, and east and west engage, And at their frontiers meet with equal rage, The clouds are crushed, a glut of gathored rain The hollow ditches tills, and floats the plain, And sailors furl their dripping sheets amain.

And sailors furl their dripping sheets amain.

According to the Shepherd of Banbury's "Observations" (1827-8), "It thunders most when the wind blows from the south, and least when it blows from the east." His remarks on the nature of thunder are very quaint, from which we subjoin the following extract:—"We see why it very seldom thunders when the northerly winds blow; for these winds constringe the earth with their cold, and so hinder the fulminating matter from bursting forth; and when they are burst forth and floating in the air they hinder their effervency. But, on the contrary, when the warm and moist south winds blow, which open everything, the earth likewise is opened, and abundance of fulminating matter is expired, and ascends on high, which is there easily inflamed."

Among other items of weather-lore relating to thunder we are told that

After much thunder much rain.

which has its counterpart on the Continent, where it is said: "Tant tonne qu'il pleut." Lightning, without thunder, is popularly considered an unfavourable omen; and in Scotland we are told that "sheet-lightning, without thunder, during the night, having a whitish colour, announces unsettled weather. Morning lightning, too, is regarded as an omen of bad weather." Willsford, in his "Nature's Secrets" (113), tells us that "when it lightens only from the north-west, look for rain the next day. If from the south or west it lightense expect both wind or rain from these parts." He further informs us that when the flashes of lightning appear very pale it argues the air to be full of waterish meteors; and if red and fiery, inclining to winds and tempests."

In the north of England, children repeat the following charm when they wish a thunderstorm to pass away:—

Rowley, rowley, rattley bags,

# Rowley, rowley, rattley bags, Take the lasses and leave the lads.

Indeed, there are numerous charms practised against thunder and lightning, many scattered allusions to which we find in old writers. Thus, in the old play of "The White Devil," Cornelia says,

# Reach the bays; I'll tie a garland here about his head, 'Twill keep my boy from lightning.

Many of our peasantry still plant the house-leek, popularly called "Jupiter's Beard," upon the roofs of their cottages as a preservative against thunder and evil spirits; hence Charlemagne's edict:—"Et habeat quisque supra domum suum Jovis barbam." Once more, among the widespread superstitions associated with thunder, we are told that, in days stitions associated with thunder, we are told that, in days gone by, when its reports were even in number, it portended good luck; whereas lightning from north to west, was an omen of evil, especially if accompanied with hail. It was formerly, too, the custom during a thunderstorm to invoke the aid of St. Barbara. The great bell at Malmesbury Abbey, known as St. Adelm's Bell, was also rung under a superstitious notion that its sound would drive away thunder and lightning. A similar practice was practised in various parts of France, especially at St. Germain's. Aubrey alludes to the old custom observed by housewives of laying a piece of iron on the barrel to keep the 'beer from turning sour, a practice

on the barrel to keep the beer from turning sour, a practice which, he tells us, prevailed in Germany.

Once more, lightning, it may be remembered, was regarded almost with a superstitious horror by our ancestors, and looked upon as a token of Divine displeasure. Hence whatever was struck was treated with a reverential awe, and grammally separated from human uses.

generally separated from human uses.



THE ROYAL REVIEW IN WINDSOR PARK: TYPES OF VOLUNTEERS TO BE REVIEWED BY HER MAJESTY.

### OBITUARY.

MR. CRAIGIE-HALKETT.

MR. CRAIGIE-HALKETT.

Mr. Henry Craigie-Halkett, late Judge in H.M. Bengal Civil Service, died on the 13th ult. at Brighton. He was the last surviving son of Colonel John Cornelius Craigie-Halkett, of Hall Hill and Dumbarnie, Fifeshire, and Cramond, Midlothian. He belonged to the very ancient family of Pitfirran, who took their name from their barony of Halkhead, in Renfrewshire, and were free barons, and had considerable possessions in lands in Fife upwards of 700 years ago, members of which served with great distinction in Holland and Hanover. He married Emily, daughter of John Wetherell, Esq., J.P., of Dove Grove and Castletown, King's County, and leaves one daughter, Laura Hermione.

#### MR. J. G. DALY.

MR. J. G. DALY.

Mr. John George Daly, Immigration Agent-General for British Guiana, died on May 31. He was youngest son of the late Sir Dominick Daly, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia, by Caroline Maria, his wife, daughter of Ralph Gore, Esq., of Barrowmount, and through his grandmother, Joanna Blake, of Ardfoy, wife of Mr. Dominick Daly, was grand-nephew of Elizabeth Jemima, Countess of Erroll, and of Louisa Honoria, Countess Cadogan. He was educated at Oscott College, and acted as private secretary to his father for some time in the colonies. He was called to the Canadian Bar in 1859: was appointed a stipendiary magistrate of Mauritius in 1859; was appointed a stipendiary magistrate of Mauritius in 1871, subsequently became a Poor Law Commissioner, and in 1878 Protector of Immigrants. He had held the post of Immiration Agent-General only for a few months. In 1869 he had been employed by the South Australian Government to compile "The Justices' Manual," which has became a text-book.

MR. C. H. BUTLER-CLARKE-SOUTHWELL-WANDESFORDE.
Mr. Charles Harward Butler-Clarke-Southwell-Wandesforde,
of Kirklington and Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny,
J.P. and D.L., died in London on the 1st inst. He was the
son of Mr. Walter Butler-Clarke-Southwell-Wandesford, and
grandson of the Hon. Charles Harward Butler-ClarkeSouthwell-Wandesforde, of Castlecomer and Kirklington, son
(by Lady Anne Wandesforde, his wife) of John, seventeenth
Earl of Ormonde and Ossory. The gentleman whose death
we record was born in 1853, served formerly in the Grenadier
Guards, and was High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny in
1879. He was never married. The large estates he possessed
came to the family of Butler through the marriage of the
seventeenth Earl of Ormonde with Lady Frances Wandesforde,
daughter and sole heir of John, Earl of Wandesforde. Mr. MR. C. H. BUTLER-CLARKE-SOUTHWELL-WANDESFORDE. daughter and sole heir of John, Earl of Wandesforde. Mr. Wandesforde acted as foreman of the county of Kilkenny grand jury at the last assizes.

We have also to record the deaths of-

The Earl of Home, on the 3rd inst. His memoir will be given next week.

Mr. William Inman, of Upton Manor, Cheshire, J.P., prorietor and manager of the Inman line of steamers, on the 3rd inst., aged fifty-six.

Matilda Caroline (Smith), Lady Allan, on the 11th ult., at Montreal, Canada, aged fifty-three. She was second daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Montreal, and was married, in 1844, to Sir Hugh Allan.

Mr. Charles Clark, Q.C., and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, for a long period the official reporter of appeal cases in the House of Lords, on the 28th ult., at 10, Albert-road, Regent's Park. He was called to the Bar in 1830, and obtained his silk gown in 1874.

Mr. Thomas Grahame, W.S., late Joint Keeper of the Register of Sasines for the county of Renfrew and the Regalities of Glasgow and Paisley, on the 29th ult., at Reading, in his eighty-ninth year. He was eldest son of Archibald Grahame, of Dalmarnock, banker in Glasgow.

Mr. John White, of Arddarroch, in the county of Dumbarton, J.P., on the 27th ult., at 53, Princes-gate. He was eldest son of the late Mr. John White, of Shawfield, in the county of Lanark, by Jessie, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Orr, of Lylesland. He married, in 1868, Amelia Susannah, widow of Mr. R. A. Brooman, of Neville House, Twickenham.

Lady Fitzhardinge (Charlotte), widow of Maurice, Lord Fitzhardinge, on the 2nd inst., at Hans Place, aged seventy-four. Her Ladyship was third daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Ducie; was born in November, 1806; and was married, Sept. 30, 1834 (as second wife), to Admiral Sir Maurice Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, G.C.B. (afterwards Lord FitzHardinge).

Mr. Edmund Beales, County Court Judge, at his residence, Osborne House, Bolton-gardens, on the 26th ult. He was born in 1805, called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1830, was Revising Barrister for Middlesex from 1862 to 1866, and was appointed a County Court Judge in 1870. He unsuccessfully contested the Tower Hamlets in 1868.

Mr. Thomas Grey Fullerton, M.A., D.L., of Thrybergh Park, Yorkshire, on the 29th ult., aged fifty-three, son of the late Mr. John Fullerton, of Thrybergh, by Louisa, his wife, fourth daughter of Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart., and grandson of Mr. John-Fullerton, who succeeded, by the bequest of his aunt, Mrs. Finch, to the beautiful estate of Thrybergh, near Retherham.

The Rev. John Askew, on the 20th ult., at his residence, Broomfield, Stanmore. He was the last surviving son of the late Major Askew, Scots Greys, of Berkeley-place, Cheltenham. For eighteen years he was Rector of Ashchurch, Gloucestershire. Educated at Charterhouse, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he married Fanny Georgina Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Rev. James Caulfeild Browne, D.D., D.C.L. whom he leaves a videous mith the control of t D.C.L., whom he leaves a widow, with two sons and three daughters.

Mr. John Mackintosh, Aberdeen, author of the "History of Civilisation in Scotland," has received a communication from the Treasury stating that her Majesty, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, had directed fifty pounds to be raid to Mr. Mackintosh in college of the contract of the paid to Mr. Mackintosh in acknowledgment of his meritorious literary labours.

The revenue returns for the first quarter of the current financial year show that the receipts amounted to £19,758,968, or a net increase of £139,910. There has been a decrease in the Excise of £425,000, but this is more than counterbalanced by the increase in other branches of revenue, the principal being—property and income tax, £385,000; Customs, £106,000; and stamps, £100,000.

A private visit was made to the Channel Tunnel experimental works last Saturday by Sir Edward Watkin and a large party of scientific and other gentlemen interested in the operations. Very satisfactory progress was found to have been made with the boring operations since the last visit, the heading having been advanced to a total length of upwards of half a mile. The tunnel is kept perfectly free from any accumulation of water by the pumps. There is no alteration in the nature of the strata. The work at the new shaft at Shakspeare's Cliff promises to be even more successful. promises to be even more successful.

#### CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Editor, and have the word "Cless" written on the envelope.

T M M (Secunderabad).—All your problems, we regret to say, are unsuitable, In No. 1, for instance, there is a mate in one move by 1. 0 to Kt 5th; and in No. 9 you have placed a White Knight at Q 3rd and the Black King, at his K B 5th, in check at the outset. Some of the others admit of dual solutions, and some are too simple in construction. Why not sketch a diagram on a card, describing the pieces W K for White King, B K for Black King, &c.

King, B K for Black King, &c.

ALPHA.—You keep pace with us well, and we hope you may long continue to do so.

G A (Bonchurch).—Please to read the notice about No. 1944 a little more attentively.

The move, 2. Q to K B 6th, obviously applies to the last-mentioned move of Black,

I. K to Q ith. We shall be glad at all times to examine your problems.

C B T (Clifton).—One of the two, if it stand the test of further examination, shall appear. We have not yet had time to look at the other.

L P (Clifton).—Problem No. 1944 cannot be solved by way of 1. B to Q R ith. See notice to G A.

notice to G A.

C G G.—A capital little game. It shall have due honours, and very promptly.

ZERO (Woolwich).—We shall be glad to hear more of the proceedings of your local club. Why not arrange a match with your neighbours at Greenwich?

W F K (Clevedon).—After your moves I. Q to B 5th, K to K 4th; 2. Q to K B 6th, can you not see that Black's answer is 2, K takes Q? Surely you do not suppose that the White Pawn at K K 7th defends the Q at K B 6th?

A C (Broad-street).—W F K's complaint appears epidemic. In No. 1946, after 3. Q takes Kt at K 3rd, Black plays 3. K to Kt 5th, thus evading the mate on the third move.

H W (Birmingham).—We are obliged for the information, but it came to hand too late for our last Number. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1940 received from T M Manichum (Secunderabad), and of No. 1946 from Va. U.S.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1946 received from Espanol, Alpha, James Atkinson, W S Bolton, Hurry Harry, Craggs (late of Melbourne), and Sissa. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1947 received from Alfred W Hale (Glasgow), J W (Sunderland), Espanol, T A Smith, H H (Oxford), J Teherniac, and T H Norton (Paris).

RELECT SOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST-PRIZE PROBLEM received from A L S, W S Bolton, Sissa, H Maclane, T Harvey (York), J R Watts, M and N, and Ben Nevis.

Sissa, H Maclane, T Harrey (York), J R Watts, M and N, and Ben Nevis.

Correct Solutions of Problem by the Hermit of Tringhard received from J
Tcherniac and T H Norton (Paris), E Casella (Paris), R H Brooks, Fire Plug.

Norman Rumbelow, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Ben Nevis, E Elsbury, A M
Colborne, H R Noyes, G W Law, L L Greenaway, B L Dyke, O Darragh, R Ingersoll,
Jupiter Junior, An Olid Hand, E Gray, O W Nilsom, and Zero (Woolwich).

Coursert Solutions of Promiers No. 1948 received from Sudbury (Suffolk), Shadforth,
J W W, Lulu, Semal, J Tcherniac and T H Norton (Paris), Pievna, J O Skinner
(Sheffield), E Casella (Paris), R H Brooks, Fire Plug, John O Mills, J Alois,
Schmucke, F Johnston (Coventry), Norman Rumbelow, E Ridgway, CS Coxe, E
Elsbury, W S Botlon, L Sharswood, B R Wood, M O'Halloran, Bessie L,
T Harvey (York), Ben Nevils, E Louden, Pilgrim, Albert Maas, Zero (Woolwich),
A M Colborne, Isaac Haigh, H H Noyes, G W Law, Cant, James Dobson, J Tucker,
L L Greenaway, B L Dyke, B L G, A Chapman, W Biddle, Alpha, O Darrach, G A
(Bonchurch), Lily, J Ainsworth, W Hillier, F G Parslee, R Ingersoll, An Old Hand,
Jupiter Junior, R Gray, C Oswald, H Blacklock, and D W Kell.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1948.

WHITE.

1. Q to K B 8th

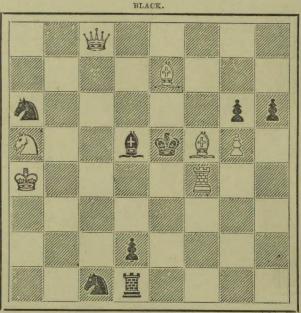
2. Q to Q R 3rd

3. Q mates.

P takes B\*
K moves

• If Black play I. K takes B, White's continuation is 2. Q to Q 8th; and If 1. K to Q 5th, then 2. Q to Q 6th (ch), mating on the third move in each case.

PROBLEM No. 1951. By D. FAWCETT.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at Simpson's Divan between Mr. Macdonnell and a strong provincial Amateur.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th
5. P to B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th
7. Castles
8. P takes P
9. B to Kt 3rd
9. B to Kt 2rd
10. B to K t5th
10. B to K t5th
11. B takes Kt
12. P to Q 8 4th
A bizure sort of more and interior.

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Amateur).
Threatening 17. R to Kt 3rd, now retire the B to Kt 5rd.
16. Kt to B 3rd
17. R takes B
Q to R 5th
17. R takes B
Being a piece minus, his only chance lies in attack, but his available force on this cide of the field is altogether insufficient for effective service.

18. P takes P
19. R to Kt 3rd
19. R to K t5th
19. R to Kt 4th
19. R to Kt 4th
20. R to K Kt 4th
20. R to K Kt 4th
40. C to R 6th
20. C tourse, if 20. Q takes. K B P, then follows 21. B to Q 4th, winning the Queen. Ior effective service.

18. P takes P
19. R to K ts q
20. R to K Kt 4th
Of course, if 20. Q takes. K B P, then follows 21. B to Q 4th, winning the queen.

21. R to Q R 3rd
22. R to K t 5th
23. K tto Q 2rd
24. P to K 5th
25. R to K t 4th
26. P takes P
27. Kt to K 4th
28. Q takes P
27. Kt to K 4th
Kt kt kt 6th
Kt last chance; for if White takes the A bizarre sort of move, and inferior, we think, to the usual move, 12. Q kt to Q 2nd.

12. Q to B 3rd

A miscalculation, which leads to the loss of a piece. He should have prevented the advance of the adverse Q R P by pushing forward his own.

13. P to R 5th

B takes Kt

| follows 21. B to Q R 3rd | 22. R to Kt 5th | 23. Kt to Q 2nd | 24. P to K 5th | 25. R to Kt 4th | 26. P takes P | 27. Kt to K 4th | 28. Q takes P | 28. P | 13. P to R 5th 14. P takes Kt 15. K to R sq 16. P to Q 5th B takes Kt Q to Kt 4th (ch) B takes R P His last chance; for if White takes the Kt with KBP, then follows Q to B8th. Mate.

29. Kt takes Kt, and Black resigned.

The match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort for a stake of £200 was commenced at the St. George's Chess Club on the 27th ult. As previously announced, the games will be played alternately at the abovementioned club, and in a private room at Simpson's Divan, admission to both places being by tickets endorsed by the two combatants. The last regulation has excited a discussion extending far beyond the base of the matter. We have not taken any part in the controversy, because, anticipating the players' intention to dispose of their property in the games for exclusive publication, we were satisfied that they had no choice between privacy and publicity. No one would now purchase games to be played in a public room, where they become the property of any spectator who chooses to commit the moves to memory, or to record them as they are made. The talk of "hostile glances" and "satirical smiles" is beside the mark. No doubt these were held to be good reasons enough, in 1853, when Löwenthal stipulated in his match with Harrwitz, that only four nominees of each player should be admitted to the private room at the Ship in Spring-gardens. And when even that limited number proved too many for Löwenthal, and he challenged the victor to another fight, his proposal, in italics, too, "That on no pretance whatever, more than three persons on each side, besides the players, be present during the games," was excused by those who knew him. The difference between three spectators and four seems to ordinary minds very like the difference between three spectators and four seems to ordinary minds very like the difference between three spectators and four seems to ordinary minds very like the difference between three spectators and four seems to ordinary minds very like the difference between three spectators and four seems to ordinary minds very like the difference between three spectators and four seems to ordinary minds very like the difference between three spectators, and no one can blame them for their worldly wisdom. Neither

# WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 27, 1876), with four codicils (dated April 17 and Nov. 5, 1877, April 12, 1878, and Dec. 10, 1880), of Mr. George Smeed, late of Sittingbourne, Kent, brick-maker and farmer, who died on May 2 last, at Gore Court, Tunstall, Kent, was proved on May 31 last, by Richard Prall and William Trees Jackson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Martha Smeed, in addition to other bequests, £1000 per annum; to each of his daugnters for their respective lives, and to his granddaughter, AdaEsther Whale, £1000 per annum; and various benefits are conferred on the husbands and children of deceased daughters. The remainder of the income of his property is to accumulate for twenty-one years, or until children of deceased daughters. The remainder of the income of his property is to accumulate for twenty-one years, or until the death of his last surviving daughter, and the capital, subject to the annuities, is then to be divided between his grandchildren, except the children of his daughter Mrs. Dean, to whom he has already given large sums of money. There are present legacies of £100 each to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parishes of Tunstall, Murston, and Sittingbourne, upon trust, to apply the dividends in the purchase of bread, to be distributed at Christmas among the poor, both of the Church of England and Dissenters; and additional legacies of £1000 each are given to the said parishes, to be paid when the trust for accumulation ceases, the interest to be paid when the trust for accumulation ceases, the interest to be laid out in coals and bread, and distributed in a similar

be laid out in coals and bread, and distributed in a similar manner.

The will (dated Feb. 3, 1879) of Mr. Charles Richard Craddock, a partner in the firm of Ridsdale, Craddock, and Ridsdale, solicitors, of 5, Gray's-inn-square, late of No. 7, Mortimer-road, St. John's-wood, who died on March 26 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by George Morley Saunders and John Leake, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £44,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the London Hospital, the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Sailors' Home, the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, St. George's Hospital, the Seamen's Hospital Society, and the Soldiers' Daughters' Home; — £500 each to the Orphan School, Maitland Park; the Home for Working and Destitute Lads, the North London University College Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, the Railway Benevolent Institution, Charing-cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, Refuges and Homes for Destitute Boys and Girls, the Religious Tract Society, the Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston; the Incorporated Clergy Orphan Schools, King's College Hospital and Asylum, the Marine Society, the National Benevolent Institution, the Village Home for Orphans and Neglected Girls, the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity, the Ladies' Home, Abbey-road, and the Adult Orphan Institution;—£200each to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; the Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Epilepsy, and Paralysis, Portland-terrace; St. John's Hospital for Skin Diseases, the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, the London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the George-yard Ragged Schools, the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society Schools; the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields; the London Female Penitentiary, the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, the Home for Female Orphans, Grove-road; the Home for Aged Protestant Poor; the Industrial Home the Home for Aged Protestant Poor; the Industrial Home for Girls, Sloane-street; the Homes of Hope, Regent-square; the Great Northern Hospital, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution; the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham; the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; and the London City Mission;—and £100 each to the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, the National Life-Boat Institution, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, and the Kilburn Home for Orphan Boys. Among the other legacies there are gifts of £1000 each to John Leake, Thomas W. Leake, Mary Eleanor Leake, and Elizabeth Leake, and a annuity to his housekeeper. The residue of his property he leaves to the said John, Thomas, Mary Eleanor, and Elizabeth Leake, and to Mrs. Lucy Saunders. to Mrs. Lucy Saunders.

The will (dated July 9, 1870) of Mr. William John Bernhard-Smith, late of No. 3, Eaton-place, barrister-at-law, who died on Feb. 27 last, has been proved by Mrs. Charlotte Jane Bernhard-Smith, the widow, Hilton Thomas Jenkins, and Hans Busk, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator, after giving complimentary legacies to his executors, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Busk, gives the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife for her own use absolutely. use absolutely.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1881) of Mrs. Anne Airey, late of Maison Boala, Pau, France, who died on March 28 last, was proved on May 31 last by Robert Bruce Robertson Glasgow, the nephew, and Robert Robertson Eustace, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix leaves some land in Australia to her late husband's nephew, Lionel Talbot Airey, for life, and then to his children; £9000 to her niece, Wilhelmina Colquhoun Foxcroft; and other legacies. The residue of her property, real and personal, she gives to her said nephew. gives to her said nephew.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1881), with a codicil (dated Feb. 24 following), of Mr. Richard Thompson, late of Stamford, Lincolnshire, who died on March 21 last, was proved on May 31 last by William Thompson and Richard Phillips Thompson, the sons, Daniel John Evans, and James Eastwick, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are special gifts to his said sons and to his daughter, Mrs. Emma Evans; and legacies to his daughters-in-law, son-in-law, grandchildren, nephew, partner, clerks, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between his three children. children.

The will (dated March 10, 1880) of Mr. William Beddoe, late of No. 36, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill, who died on April 24 last, was proved on May 31 last by James Beddoe, the brother, and Henry Child Beddoe, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his sister, brother, nephews, and nicces; and the residue of his property he leaves to his said brother and to his nephews Arthur John Wright and Alfred William Green Wright. Green Wright.

Green Wright.

The will (dated Jan. 15, 1881) of Mr. Edward Askew Sothern (Lord Dundreary), late of Vere-street, Cavendish-square, who died on Jan. 20 last, was proved on May 31 last by Mrs. Mary Cowan, the sister and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. As several incorrect versions of the will have appeared, we now give a correct summary. The testator bequeaths to his said sister all his furniture, plate, books, papers, household effects, horses and carriages, and £100 per annum during the life of his brother, Robert Dempsey Sothern; and upon trust for his son, George Evelyn Thomas Sothern, a policy on his life for £2000. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, one third is to go to his sister, and the other two thirds between his children, other than his son Lytton, to whom he has already given a considerable sum of money.

C. G. C.

# SOUND INVESTMENTS.

THE GENERAL REACTION in quotations for Securities during the past month has not been due to any specially unfavourable circumstances, but to the preponderance of speculative sales which invariably take place at the close of the half-year. The financial pressure usually felt at these periods does not affect the interests of permanent invostors, but only those whose resources are weak, and who are consequently obliged to realise on any emergency. The depression at such a time is further intensified by the action of adverse speculators, whose special mission appears to be to trade upon the fears of others, and the fall in prices which they create affords an opportenity of which investors should be glad to avail themselves. Dividends for the past six months will soon be paid, money remains cheap, harvest prospects are better than for many years pust, and it is scarcely likely, therefore, that real investors who had securities which they thoroughly understand, and the progress of which they have watched for years, will be induced to part with them on any temporary appearance of dulness.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF THE GENERAL REACTION in quotations

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF

CANADA.—A comparison of the existing quotations for the
various Stocks of this Bailway with those ruling a month since
might almost justify the supposition that some very serious circumstance had arisen to affect the interests of the property; but
it is evident that no such event has taken place, as the following
extract from a letter of the Secretary, published on June 23,
abundantly demonstrates:—"The position and prospects of the
Grand Trunk Railway were never so encouraging." This letter
was called forth in consequence of the circulation of many
adverser umours which had been industriously dissembacted for
the purpose of depressing prices in order to buy, and, singularly,
they proceeded from the very same people who, some few years
since, recommended the purchase of the Ordinary Stock at the
price of 49.

they proceeded from the very same people who, some few years since, recommended the purchase of the Ordinary Stock at the price of 49.

A great deal has been said and written as to barge transportation on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans affecting the rate for grain traffic. I would advise shareholders in the Grand Trunk to inquire of any of the large Corn Merchants in Liverpool or London as to the practicability of selling a cargo of what is technically known as No. 2 Red Winter Wheat coming by such a route. It is simply unmarketable, and for the following reasons—the wheat would be placed upon barges at St. Louis, passing through a state of humid heat, which is highly detri ental to the grain, and then it would have to be transhipped at New Orleans at extra cost. The delay in this process would of itself be sufficient to check any large volume of trade being done by this route. But more important still, the wheat would, in all probability, arrive at its destination in an unsaleable condition. However, the idea has answered its purpose, and it is probable that holders of American and Canadian securities will hear no more of it. It is a fact that all open grain cargo contracts in England specially stipulate that shipment shall be made from the northern ports. The passage from New Orleans to Liverpool occupies three weeks against nine to ten days by the old established routes.

Instead of paying attention to the false rumours referred to and which, aiter all, have only an anonymous origin, Shareholders should carefully study the lucid and straightforward statements made by the President at the meeting held on Tuesday last. It will be seen that he regards the future with perfect confidence. Canadian trade is rapidly improving in every direction, and the emigration to the Dominion itself and the United States by way of Canada continues on such a colessal scale that it would be irrational to suppose that this, the principal Canadian Rallway, should not be immediately and permanently benefited

any additional capital naving been issued during the interval to sevident that all the Stocks have been much more widely distributed. This is of itself an element of great strength to any Company.

The issue of the balance of the Ordinary Stock, created in 1873, has been made during the past month in an attractive form. The special objects for which this money is required, as fully explained in the Prospectus, were for providing extra Rolling Stock, further siding accommodation, doubling important sections of the line, increased terminal facilities, elevators, &c. It is estimated that the expenditure of this new Capital will have the effect of considerably adding to the earning capacity of the line, and it is not surprising, therefore, that seven eighths of the entire amount has been taken by the Shareholders in the Grand Trunk Company. The £63,000 produced by this issue will more immediately tend to the benefit of the Third Preference Stock, as it has been officially stated that the current half year will yield a net result more than sufficient to cover the full interest on the Second Preferences, and, therefore, all increased earnings for the future are first applicable to the Third Preferences; but beyond this the whole position of the Railway will be improved to such an extent that the Ordinary Stock must participate in the general advantages derived from the expenditure.

Present purchasers of the Debenture and First and Second Preference Stocks should take into account the fact that current quotations include 2½ per cent of accraed dividend, so that at their respective prices they are good dividend-yielding investments. Both the First and Second Preferences are decidedly attractive, and the latter is, perhaps, especially so, being 10 per cent lower in price than the First, and the amount of stock being small and particularly well held. Judged by the light of the official statements contained in the prospectus above referred to, and the subsequent remarks of the President at the Third Preference and Ordina

MEXICAN RAILWAY .- As an instance of the unreliable character of Stock Exchange quotations, the case of this Railway may be mentioned. On the announcement of the recent lamentable accident on another Railway in Mexico, and utterly regardless of the fact that it in no way affected this undertaking, the prices of the various stocks were forced down considerably. There is no justification, of course, for such a fall, and while the receipts continue to show such large increases shareholders need have no misgivings as to their property.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING PHILADELPHIA AND READINGS
RAILROAD.—The announcement of the working for the month
of May, resulting in \$25,854 dols. of net earnings, as compared
with 546,500 dols. for the corresponding month of last year, is
particularly satisfactory, and no doubt the rapidly improving
position of the line explains the eagerness of those who, being
acquainted with its merits, are naturally desirous to obtain control before further development takes place.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND
OHIO.—The announcement that the Coupon due July 1 on the
First Mortgage Bonds would be met wholly in deferred warrants
has caused much surprise. Under the scheme of arrangement
deferred warrants can only be issued to make up a deficiency in
earnings, and as American Railways generally show considerable
improvement during the past half-year, even in advance of the
heavy receipts of last year, the necessity of a further issue of
deferred warrants by the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio
may well be questioned. The gross earnings announced for the
past five months were 2,286,718 dols., which, with working expenses at the ordinary rate for lines similarly situated, should
apparently have provided for the full cash payment.

ICLE OR MAAN DATE WAY. To the content of the components of the components of the content of the components of the com

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY .- For the next few months shareholders in this railway may expect to see the receipts considerably augmented by the holiday traffic. Apart from this special circumstance, the line is quietly developing, and, as from its geographical position it will always be free from competition, its future prosperity is practically assured.

CORNWALL MINERALS RAILWAY. The increased vitality which has lately been infused in the property. The increased vitality understand the property affords to the company must be largely benefited will be shortly afforded by the issue of a prospectus of the "New Quay Mining Company." an undertaking situated on this railway, and which has been formed by practical men in the iron trade who thoroughly understand the value of the property. The increased vitality which has lately been infused into the various industries situated on the Cornwall Minerals Railway is of great importance to the shareholders in the latter, and I would, therefore, recommend all to take an interest in the New Quay

project, in order that they may participate in the opening out of both properties. The following extract from the prospectus will demonstrate the mutually advantageous position of both Companies towards each other:—"The Cornwall Minerals Railway connects the whole of the Mines with the port of New Quay on the northern, and that of Fowey on the southern side of Cornwall..... The recent marvellous progress made in the scientific manipulation of spathic ore for the manufacture of steel brings into prominent importance the large deposits of this ore which exist in Cornwall." This coming at a time when other Mining interests are so active in Cornwall, and when the passenger traffic is also largely increasing, the low-priced Stocks of the Railway must be regarded as promising investments.

LOMBARDY ROAD RAILWAY. - Since the allotment of the Shares last month the property has been formally handed over to the Company by the Contractors. Recent advices from Italy indicate favourable crops, and, consequently, increased business in the various villages and towns which this system of lines connect. These shares, £10 fully paid, will yield the investor 6 per cent, with every prospect of an increase in capital value. increase in capital value.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS. — The traffic earnings continue to show great strength. The average for some weeks past has been over £2300 per week, which will, no doubt, be considerably increased as the remaning lines are opened. For some time past there has been a steady demand for the Shares from Bordeaux.

DUBLIN UNITED TRAMWAYS .- It may now bo safely said that the whole of the difficulties coincident with the amalgamation of the three Companies which form the Dub in United have been overcome. But it is not to be expected that the full advantages to be derived from this important condidation can be realised for the past half-year. Nevertheless, I chink there is every probability that a very fair dividend will be called, and for the current half-year I look for much more satisfactory results, as the various economies contemplated at the sime of smallgamation can now be carried out.

TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.—The application of electrical science for lighting and telephonic purposes is creating such a vast amount of interest at the present time that there is no doubt it is in such a direction that a new outlet for the profitable employment of capital will be found. Even at this comparatively early stage the shares of the Telephone Construction Company command a high premium, which will doubtess continue to increase, in sympathy with the growing demand for Telephones both here and abroad.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATOR COMPANY.—In addition to the valuable patents acquired by this Company at its formation, it has now secured the latest invention, familiarly known as the "Maxim" Light, which is universally admitted to be the best electrical illuminator for private purposes. This Gompany is being energetically and skiffully administered, and there can be no doubt that with the growing popularity and success of e estric lighting, and the boundless field for its application, there is every reason for anticipating a great success for the undertaking. The will long remain at this low price.

will long remain at this low price.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.—The important telegram published last month by the Indian Gold-Mines Company of Glasgow to the effect that their first crushing yielded 40z, of gold to the ton of quartz ought to satisfy the most impatient that the Companies occupying the best positions in the Wynaad will before long be able to show practical and highly profitable results. On the announcement being made I issued a special circular on the subject, in which I pointed out that an outcome of only I oz. would yield extraordinary profits to the various Companies in which I have recommended investments at Lallage, is very satisfactory. Those who are infinitely connected with these enterprises are, I possed to the continuated connected with these enterprises are, I possed to the continuated connected with these enterprises are, I possed to the continuated connected with these enterprises are, I possed to be administrated who patiently hold on to their hares will be handsomely rewarded. The success which has attended the introduction last month of the Indian Consolidated Gold Company demonstrates conclusively the increasing confidence in Indian Gold-Mines. Investment may safely be made in all of the following—viz.: the South Indian, Glenrock, Phosnix, Trevelyan, and Consolidated. In each instance I look for marked improvement in values.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for July.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.

Council will proceed to ELECT, on TUESDAY, JULY 19. TWO
TURNER ANNUITANTS and TWO COOKE ANNUITANTS.

Applicants for the Turner Annuities, which are of the value of
£50 each, must be Artists of repute in need of aid through the
unavoidable failure of professional employment or other causes.

Applicants for the Cooke Annuities, which are of the value of
£50 each, must be Painters in Oil or Water Colours, not less than
sixty years of age, and in distress from age, sickness, or some
other cause. Form of application can be obtained by letter
addressed to "The Secretary," Royal Academy of Arts,
Flicadilly, W. They must be filled in and returned on or before
Tuesday, July 12.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Capital assemble of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).

Brankers to the New Zealand Government.

Capital assemble of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).

Recrye Fund, 2555,060.

Head Office—Anckland.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

In Australia—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.

In Flji—Levika.

In New Zealand—Anckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargil, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Ficton, Wellington, and steighty-two otherwan appears throughout the Colony.

And the Colony of General Assemble of Sydney and Colony of C

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Verestreet), W.; Established i71 years.

Home and Foreign Insurances effected. Sum insured in 1880, £262,745,653.

PROVIDE AGAINST ACCIDENTS!
ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!—A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury, may be secured by a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS 'ASSURANCE COMPANY, the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, Chairman. £1,630,000 has been paid as Compensation. West-End Office, 8, Grand Hotel Bulldings, Chairing-cross; and 64, Cornhill, London.—WILLIAM J. YIAM. Secretary.

COLOGNE.—HOTEL DISCH, restored and newly furnished, REOPENED JAN. 1, 1881. Near the Cathedral and the Central Station. Omnibus at all trains and steam-boats. Large Wine Store for wholesale.

1. Ohnristoph, Proprietor.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97 B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street), Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any thine suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for ladies. Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

BINDING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Half-yearly Volumes bound in the new appropri-Covers, with gift edges, at 5s. 6d. each, if sent carriage free LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 16, New-street-square, Plastreet. The only Bin sers authorised by the Proprietors.

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THE NEW PENS.

"The truth! and nothing but the truth!!!"
"Macriven and Cameron's Pens are the best."—Standard.
THE BIG "J' PEN
THE BIG WAVERLEY PEN ed. and Is. per Box.
"The best Pens invented."—Shrewsbury Journal.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men—
The Fickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
Sample Box, with all the kinds, Is. 1d. by post.
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Beware of the party offering Imitations of shess Pens.

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CATALOGUES, Gratis and post-free,
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WHEN ALL THE WORDD IS 10 Countries the property of the propert price.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., of whom all shee Music may be had at half price, post-free, 6, New Burlington

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Supplies the oft-repeated demand for a good stirring, bright merch. By J. DUVAL. Sa.; post-free for 1s stamps.

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DON'T FORGET ME. One of CIRO tender pathos. Post-free for 24 stamps. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

A WREATH OF HEATHER. For the Plano. By W. 8. ROCKSTRO. No. 1." Twas within a Mide" and "Come o'er the Stream; "No. 2." Annie Leurie;" and No. 3. "Flow gently, Sweet Afton; "and heard Pipers." Price 2s. 6d. each number; post-free for 15 stamps. London Robert Occess and Co., New Burlington-street.

THE BUGLER. In D, F, and G. By CHONG STREET, Words by F, E. Weatherly. This very successful song has now reached the Tenth Edition. E. Williams, 60, Paternoster-row.

THE CHALLENGE. For Bass and Baritone.

By HUMPHREY J. STARK. Words by E. Oxenford. A
bold and vigorous composition, and received always by great
applause and repeated encores.—Williams, 60, Paternoster-row.

A ROYAL EXCHANGE. ODOARDO in which charming music is united to a quaint little story."—Review.—B. WILLIAMS, 60, Paternoster-row.

PLAYED AT HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL PLAYED AT HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

WEIT VON DIR (Far from Thee). Waltz.
By OSCAR SEYDEL. "When she went back to the
ball-room, Captein Winstanley followed her, and claimed his
waltz. The band was just striking up the latest German
melody, 'Weit von Dir,' a strain of drawing tenderness."—Vide
Miss Braddon's "Visca." Each of the above 2s net.
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PLEYEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS.

Every description of these celebrated Instruments for SALE or HIRE. Sole Agency, 170, New Bond-Street, W.

"Steinway is to the Planist what Straduarius is to the Violinist."—Herr Joachim.

THE STEINWAY PIANOFORTES, GRAND AND UPRIGHT.

THE GREATEST PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

The Steinway Planofortes are the chosen instruments of the educated and wealthy classes in every nation throughout civilisation, and have by far the largest annual sale of any planofortes in the world.

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(And at Steinway Hall, New York.)

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JAMES EPPS GHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon Use.

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THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.

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KEATING'S POWDER" kills BUGS, Moths, Fleas, Beetles, and all Insects (perfectly unrivalled). Harmless to everything but Insects Tins, 6d, and 1s.

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JAY'S, NOTICE.—Owing to JAY'S, pressure of business and the JAY'S, secution of JAY'S, large Mourning orders, Messrs. Jay JAY'S, large Mourning orders, Messrs. Jay JAY'S, preparations for the JAY'S, Sale of their usual JAY'S, Summer Stock, but JAY'S, Summer Stock, but JAY'S, Goods of every JAY'S, Geods of every JAY'S, greated in price and JAY'S, greated in price and JAY'S, great bargains JAY'S, will be seen JAY'S, will be seen JAY'S, in every Department, and especially in skin Sacks, oollen Textures, and ecial Confections, at usually

ALLISON and CO., REGENT HOUSE,
REGENT-STREET.—ALLISON and CO.'S ANNUAL
SUMMER SALE has now COMMENCED, and will be continued
during the month. As a few of the SPECIALITIES, may be
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from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; BLACK DAMASSE SILES, at 4s. 9d. and
5s. 6d.; BLACK SATIN MERYELLLEUX, at 3s. 9d., worth
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EVER SWEET,

PIESSE and LUBIN
have a nice Collection of delicious PERFUMES, with appropriate names and poetry, suitable for presents, with indicative titles, such as the following:—

DAWN OF LOVE.

" Silence o'er the maiden fell, Her beauty lovelier making; And by her blush, I knew full well, The dawn of love was breaking." NEVER FORGOTTÈN.

"Not long I've known thee, gentle one. Nor often have we met: But in my heart the joy aroused I never can forget." A MESSENGER OF LOVE.
"Neither too little nor too much
This message shall convey;
Go! mute ambassader of love.

TO THEE!

"Could I haste the c ming Spring,
Evyry rare and pretty thing,
Evyry flow'r that's sweet—I'd bring
To thee."

LOVE'S ERRAND.

"Go, lovely rose!

Tell her that wastes her time, and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee
How sweet, and fair, she seems to be."

THINK OF ME.

"Though the world may bid us sever,
And we dwell in distant olimes;
Yet the heart will murmur ever,
Think of me, of me sometimes."

Together with about 100 others for choice, all as good as the above, equally suitable for lady or gentleman. Obtainable of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the world.

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Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchale, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypro. In paper envelopes, Is. each; in silk bugs, Is. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157n, New Bond-street, London, W.

JAMES LEWIS'S WHITE ROSE EAU DE COLOGNE (Registered), for the Boudoir, Ball-room, and Handkerchief. Price 3s. per Bottle. James Lewis, Manufacturer, 6, Bartlett's-bulldings, Holborn.

JAMES LEWIS'S WHITE ROSE EAU DE COLOGNE (Registered).—This new and elegant Preparation retains the delicate perfume of the White Rose, with other choice flowers, and is all that can be desired for toilet purposes.

COOLING and REFRESHING are the effects of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR on the face, hands, and arms of Ladies and all exposed to the occlinity rays of the sun and heated particles of the country of the sun and heated particles of the country of the sun and heated particles of the country of the sun and heated particles of the sun and heated particles of the country of the sun and heated particles of the country of the sun and heated particles of the country of the face of the country of the country of the country of the face of the fushed, the last hope of the freedked; atter a day's yachting, it at once removes the burning, and renders the face coul and comfortable. It acts like magic, and should be on the foliet-table of every lady who values her complexion."

THE HEAT OF SUMMER causes the
Hair to become dry and fall off, which may be
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MACASSAR OIL, which for 80 years has been
considered the best Restorer, Preserver, and
Beautifier of the Human Hair, ROWLANDS'
ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents decay,
strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing
fragrance to the breath. It contains no injurious
acids. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for
Rowlands' Articles.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on baid apots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleaness partially-declayed teeth from all parasites or living "annially-declayed teeth from all parasites or living and the contract of the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco make, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of aweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 26.6d, per Bottle.

THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.—The newly-discovered, harmless, only effectual remedy for super-fluous hair, 3s. 6d.; post, privately packed, 4s stamps, of In-wenter, John Leon, 19, Forteous-road, London, W.; or Chemists.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE IN 1881.—SEE PAGE 38.



JUBILEE FESTIVAL AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—SEE PAGE 38.